

SILVER JUBILEE

Biggest festivities for 25 years involve almost all in Britain

By A Staff Reporter

Only occasional showers of rain interfered with yesterday's national jubilee celebrations, the largest and most spectacular since the coronation. In some way, most Britons were involved in the festivities, and thousands of foreign tourists enjoyed the colourful pageantry that many believe only Britain can still provide.

Across the country, cities, towns and villages organised street parties, although most had to contend with at least blustery weather. But there was little to indicate that the day's celebrations had been anything but a success.

Many millions of people in Britain and throughout the world, particularly in the Commonwealth, enjoyed the spectacle centred on London on television or radio.

During the morning and early afternoon roads in the United Kingdom were reported by the Automobile Association as very quiet, while people watched the royal procession and service of thanksgiving on television or joined in local events.

Only minor incidents affected the thousands of people who lined the route through central London to catch a glimpse of the Queen and her family. The St John Ambulance Brigade treated 23 people who fainted or were slightly hurt.

At the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, as in many hospitals in the United Kingdom, a jubilee tea was held. Parents joined their children and watched the procession on

television, and children who will be in the hospital over the jubilee period were each presented with a jubilee crown.

Some people went a bit too far in the celebrations. Three men were each fined £5 at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, for stealing a large Union Jack, valued at £100, from Trafalgar Square.

"Some people were upset at the thought of having to work over the jubilee Bank holiday, and at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, 400 bakers declared that as the jubilee was a once-in-a-lifetime occasion they would not work from Monday until today.

They went on strike and left the management and salaried staffs at Landers Bakery to start the shift at 6 am. A shop steward explained that the workers were upset that they could not enjoy the holiday with their families.

A similar dispute affected customers of the Express Dairy in London, Hertfordshire and Surrey, who will receive no milk until tomorrow. The dispute is over days off in lieu of the Bank holidays and involves transport and maintenance staff.

Another dispute, involving printing staff on the Morning Advertiser, which caters for the licensed trade, was settled. They had refused to use the word "jubilee" because the paper was not to print during the jubilee holiday, depriving them of overtime at double rate.

On Merseyside, 2,500 parties were held in streets decorated with flags, bunting and balloons, and public houses stayed open an extra hour until 11.30 last night.

Ghosts haunt Queen Street for the day

From Arthur Osman

Rugeley

Ghosts returned to Queen Street in Rugeley, Staffordshire, yesterday in the shape of more than 200 former residents who decided that it was the only place in which to celebrate the jubilee. They still regard it as home although they have been scattered across mid-Staffordshire in the name of progress these past three or four years.

Queen Street as it existed for well over a century is no more; groundsel and dandelions proliferate where scores of two-up and two-down houses once stood; an eerie, elusive sort of place on any other day but yesterday.

The street missed George III's jubilee but was already famous for Queen Victoria. The 1935 affair was being recalled in lively terms among older people yesterday as they gathered with their children and grandchildren for the penultimate or final one of this century.

It was Mr Roy Burns, aged 51, a Queen Street boy who made good and is now a notable figure in the district as a metal merchant, who had the idea of getting everyone together again. He footed the bill for the drinks and heaps of food: thickly cut ham and cheese, black pudding and a profusion of pickles to satisfy the sharpest palate.

Mr Burns was clearly touched as more and more two-old faces appeared along the uneven blue-brick pavement with the empty weedy waste on either side.

Fabulous, absolutely fabulous, he said. "I never so many would be in. There was always a bit in the street and gone."

ved a crisply tailored be identified old groups such as the the Crutcheys, the and the Heathcotes. Mr Burns's idea, and storm clouds scudding a one, to set up the bar on the site of the Victoria Inn, which was once kept and his parents where in

father died. Green canvas covered the scaffolding and afforded protection against the pelting rain showers. The street was added to the occasion.

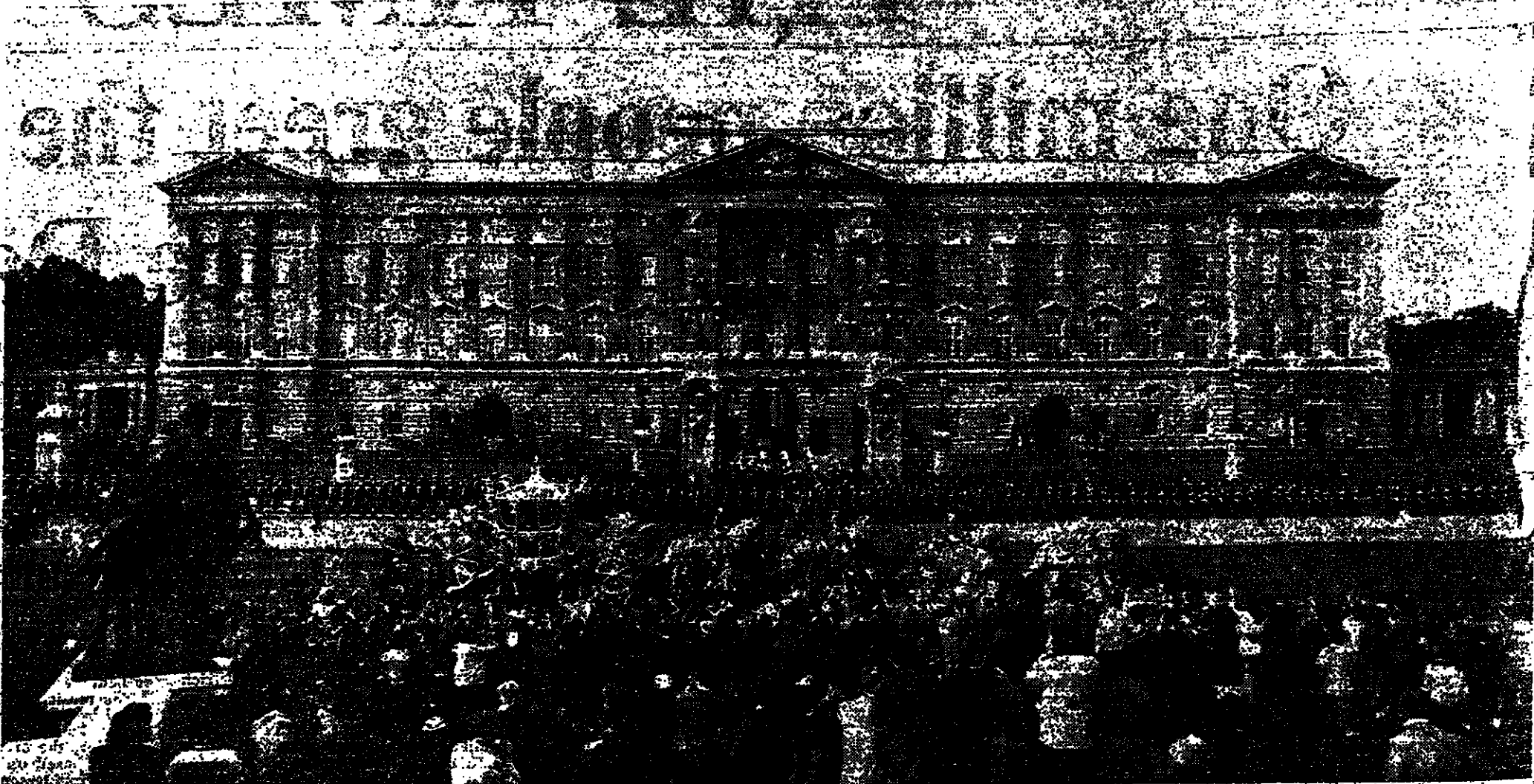
Queen Street was home to generations of miners from the now-closed Breverton pit and towners from the local yard. Both jobs bred a snowy sort of independence, and, judging by the conversations yesterday, a prodigious thirst. There was always quenched in the taproom of the old Victoria, and the stories about the inn as the focal point of the street were warm and childlike. They told of the occasion when a donkey was put in to clear the place, and of games of pitch-and-toss with children watching out for the constable.

For some, nostalgia was tempered with thoughts of the hard times of 50 years ago, no shoes, the "wag" was being paid for truants from school and the ever-present need for a penny for the gas. As one said: "They were bad old days really, but we survived."

For Mrs Jennie Peake, aged 77, who left the street in 1926 to live in Canada, and is visiting relatives yesterday was the highlight of her return. She said: "I have been standing here remembering people in this marvellous street. I have been gone for nearly 50 years, but my memories are only happy ones. I still feel I belong here."

Mr Stuart Perrin, aged 25, said: "I think a lot of the older people are sad the street has gone. They are in new estates where folk hardly call to each other, and they would dearly like to return to what Queen Street was years ago, because it is really their home. They have come here rather than go to parties where they now live."

Last night, party over, Queen Street, its nameplate chipped and faded, was silent again. For many departed guests it had been an evocation of childhood, of the friendly smell of Sunday dinner from the blackheaded grates that were still in use the day the demolition men came.



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh leaving Buckingham Palace in the state coach yesterday. Other photographs, pages 4, 5 and 16.

'Perfick' day in the Cotswolds

From Trevor Fishlock

Chedworth

Just before the hail came swishing like a cat o' nine tails across the meadow, drenching the T-shirted sparrows in the three-legged race, Jubilee Day at Chedworth, Gloucestershire, had been without hitch and well blessed. Pop Larkin, R. K. Baker's jolly country sweller, would certainly have declared it a "perfick day, just perfick."

For one thing, Chedworth is far from city fret and carbon monoxide, an amiable place that must be an aid to digestion.

It lies in a fold of the Cotswolds, its grey cottages and houses, Norman church, public house, school and post office, a cluster of buildings sheltered by oak, ash, sycamore and beech. The hedge-

rows are stony with cow parsley and the meadows munched by Friesians.

Chedworth reckons it has a well-balanced social mixture. Some of 750 people work on the dairy and arable farms. Others go to Swindon or Cheltenham and there is a sprinkling of second-home owners and people retired after years in the former colonies. So Chedworth is crag-and-blazer as well as corduroy.

Because it has a fairly strong sense of community, it is not the kind of place to let a jubilee go uncelebrated. So, at 2.15 and a half yesterday, right on schedule, the Upper Chedworth cavalcade moved off to link up with the Lower Chedworth cavalcade. The church bells were ringing a quarter peal of bel-doubles, and the entire population, in

rosettes, ribbons and toppers, were out in the lanes.

The Scouts, the W.I., the Mothers' Union, the Royal British Legion and all had fixed to display on tractor-drawn trailers and right on the dot, rendezvoused with the Chedworth silver band.

Mr Cecil Day, the village butcher, who has been in the town for 33 years, struck his big drum, and the band and procession moved off to the sports field, past decorated cottages.

The banding in the village was understated, certainly not vulgar. The roses and dog-roses were chosen to mark the jubilee. After all, most of Chedworth is a conservation area. It is not surprising that one of its cottages is in the United States; it caught the fancy of Henry Ford senior during the 1920s and he had it shipped over, stone by stone.

With the baker's big bass drum booming, silencing the blackbirds, and the band in motley uniforms, and even fife nooses, blowing the procession trundled through the lanes. A few people who had been to see the Roman villa near by passed to watch the village's private jubilee.

The sports field was laid out for children's races and football games based on the divided it's a Knockout television sports, which now seem to have replaced warfare in Europe as a model for the time being.

It was then that the day blacked and the hail smashed a battercup flat, and made jubilee colours run. The villagers feared for the barbecue bonfire and the dance that was to follow.

But they sat down in the village hall and the jubilee tea, paid for by two money-raising dances. And the rain stopped, and the sun dried the puddles, and made the sportsmen's T-shirts steam. It was just perfect.



Chedworth maidens enjoying a little rustic merriment.

Motorists leave cars behind

Holiday traffic was reduced to a mere trickle yesterday as millions of motorists left their cars off the roads to join in the jubilee celebrations, the RAC said.

The roads into London were fairly quiet for much of the day. On many the volume of traffic was less than on a normal weekday, the RAC said. But last night the area around Buckingham Palace, Victoria, Westminster and Trafalgar Square was very congested.

High spirits of royal visit continue in Edinburgh

From Ronald Faux

Edinburgh

Edinburgh was packed with visitors yesterday enjoying a backwash of jubilee celebrations. Much of the bunting, flags and royal displays that welcomed the queen to the Scottish capital during her state visit last month have survived the torrential rain and high wind.

But the attention of millions of Scots turned to the television for events in London. Spine television dealers had reported an increase in colour set sales; inquiries about the jubilee flooded into the city's information centre.

"We had to explain, particularly to the many foreign visitors who are in the city at the moment," a district council representative said, "that most of our jubilee celebrations have been concentrated during the royal visit last month. Even so, there is plenty going on in the city to entertain the visitors."

Military bagpipes were sounding from the castle, and Edinburgh is fully into its summer tourist swing, which has a hint of jubilee celebrations in any year.

Interest in Northern Ireland many thousands of people stayed indoors during the morning to watch the celebrations on television (correspondents in Northern Ireland were despatched to Belfast yesterday).

The deserted streets of Belfast were testimony to the interest being taken in the service at St Paul's and the royal procession. Alderman James Steuart, the new Lord Mayor of Belfast, represented the troubled city at the service.

In the afternoon the street parties got under way and in many towns there were sports for children and fancy-dress parades.

Five calls in Belfast were made by the fire brigade when bonfires got out of control, the most serious incident being the burning of a shop in south Belfast when flames from a bonfire were blown towards it.

A contingent of Roman Catholic Scouts of Ireland marched in the jubilee parade at Craigavon. It was the first time a Catholic youth or uniformed organization has joined the mainly Protestant bodies in such a parade.

Occurring as it did in an area that has seen the sharpest divisions in the religious divide, including many police murders, the participation of the Scouts was seen as one of the most significant gestures of reconciliation yet as well as perhaps a gesture of tribute to the Queen herself.

Media coped as best they could with no agency

By Christopher Thomas

Labour Reporter

Provincial newspapers and broadcasting stations covered the jubilee events as best they could, yesterday, faced with a 24-hour blockade of the Press Association, the London-based national news agency.

Most printers and journalists at the agency stopped work about midnight last night, because of a dispute over payments for working on Jubilee Day.

Mr David Chipp, editor-in-chief, said some journalists had worked all day. A round-up article by the agency's court correspondent, was delivered by hand to some London offices last night.

Earlier in the day a five-line news flash on the Dublin Convention's refusal to let President Amin's aircraft land in the republic was sent out by the P.A. Mr Chipp declined to say who had performed the operation, which would normally be done by a member of a jubilee unit, and added that the stoppage might have an appreciable effect on the agency's reputation for continuity and reliability.

Many provincial morning newspapers cooperated among themselves to fill the gaps in coverage of jubilee events caused by the P.A. stoppage.

Mr John Bradbury, deputy editor of the Birmingham Post, said the stoppage was making life difficult, but that by using a bit of initiative and cooperation with one or two other regional morning papers, we shall overcome the difficulties.

Festival stamina too much for beer supply

By a Staff Reporter

The drink ran-out at London's biggest jubilee party early yesterday evening but not before the revellers had consumed 50,000 pints of beer.

It took 160,000 celebrants rather less than two days to drink dry the jubilee beer festival at Alexandra Palace, leaving behind 180 empty barrels and 420 exhausted, barmen and wash-ups.

Mr James Lynch, an executive member of the Campaign for Real Ale (Campa) and organizer of the festival, announced proudly last night: "At one stage we were serving 80 pints a minute from our 20 kegs."

Campa invited every brewery that supplies beer to London to supply beer to the festival. The first to sell out was Samuel Smith's of Tadcaster, closely

followed by Fuller's London Bridge.

On Monday, the first day of the festival, the crowds, dry as they were through 27,000 pints leaving supplies perilously low for the second day.

Whole families of beer enthusiasts milled about the overhanging interior of the palace, buying commemorative glasses at 40p.

The festival was the idea of the Greater London Council, which wished to impart a festive flavour to its 25th birthday celebrations. It was a place, it was said, but it was small beer compared to the Great British Beer Festival at the palace, is expected to attract 70,000 visitors, 1,000 barrels of beer by the end of the festival.

Admiring gasp from crowd

By a Staff Reporter

A girl was blowing bubbles from a glass straw and a runaway red balloon soared overhead as the Queen arrived at Temple Bar on her way to St Paul's.

A gasp of admiration came from the crowd as the Queen's splendour of her coronation coach.

Outside the Law Courts the eight great drawings were halted. The original Temple Bar, now languishing in Hertfordshire, marked the boundary of the City, and yesterday the Lord Mayor, Sir Robin Gifford, stood at its site to greet her and exact a ceremonial reaching back to the days of Richard II.

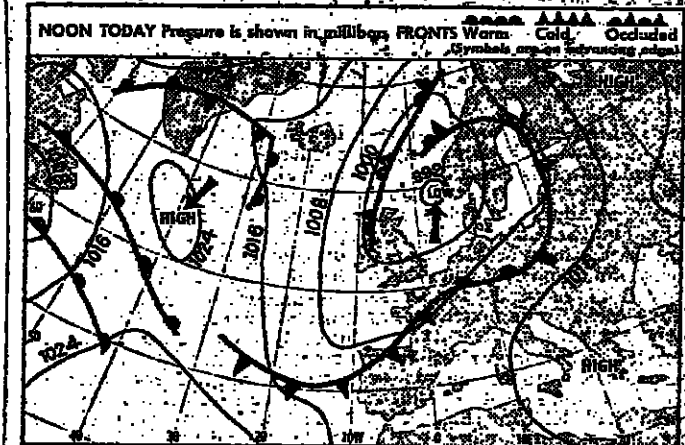
The coach door was opened and Sir Robin offered the Queen the hilt of a pearl sword originally presented to the City by Queen Elizabeth I in 1571.

thus symbolically acknowledging her sovereignty. The Queen touched it, smiling, and turned it.

A pause of several minutes. The Queen looks a strained, and the Duke of Edinburgh, the tension pointing to the balcony. Fleet Street lined with waving cheering subjects. Lord Mayor, his sheriffs, Aldermen, whose robes are curiously warm, in their four splendid coaches.

Finally it was the Queen's turn to move off down the Street, where she has caused much talk to flow with so much, and up Ludgate Hill to St Paul's, where again a sacred coach was the turn and a loud but not cheering cheer greeted the Queen's arrival.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 4.45 am
Sun sets: 9.15 pm
Moon rises: 12.42 am
Moon sets: 12.42 am
Last Quarter: 4.7 pm
Lighting up: 9.45 pm to 4.11 am
High water: London Bridge: 7.29 am, 6.38 pm (22.36 ft); 7.42 pm, 6.58 am (21.28 ft)
Avalonmouth: 11.42 am, 11.8 am (26.67 ft); 1.5 pm, 11.3 am (37.16 ft)
Dover: 4.50 am, 5.8 am (19.15 ft); 5.13 pm, 5.3 am (19.46 ft)
Lough: 4.45 am, 6 am (21.66 ft)
Liverpool: 4.53 am, 5.5 am (27.91 ft)
5.31 pm, 5.0 am (26.18 ft)

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Sunny intervals and showers, with longer outbreaks of rain, particularly in the south. N. temp. near normal in S. Wind: SW, fresh to strong; sea moderate or rough.

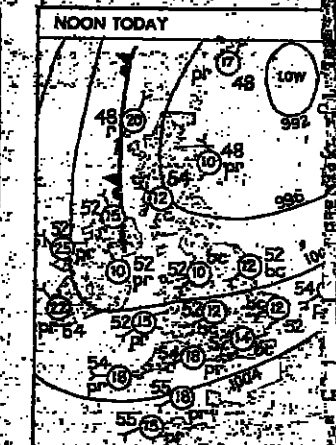
Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, moderate; sea slight to moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W or NW, moderate or fresh; sea slight to moderate.

Yesterday:
London: Temp: max 7 am in pm, 15°C (59°F); min, 7 pm, 7 am, 19°C (50°F). Humidity: 75%.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: Cloud: 1, Fair: 1, Rain: 1, Sun: 1

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Humidity
Aberdeen	15	SW	1	75
Amsterdam	15	SW	1	75
Birmingham	15	SW	1	75
Belfast	15	SW	1	75
Bombay	28	SE	1	75
Boston	15	SW	1	75
Buenos Aires	15	SW	1	75
Calcutta	28	SE	1	75
Canton	28	SE	1	75
Cebu	28	SE	1	75
Colon	28	SE	1	75
Hankow	28	SE	1	75
Harbin	15	SW	1	75
Hong Kong	28	SE	1	75
Kobe	15	SW	1	75
London	15	SW	1	75
Lyons	15	SW	1	75
Manila	28	SE	1	75
Medan	28	SE	1	75
Metz	15	SW	1	75
Mumbai	28	SE	1	75
Nagasaki	15	SW	1	75
Osaka	15	SW	1	75
Paris	15	SW	1	75
Perth	15	SW	1	75
Rangoon	28	SE	1	75
San Francisco	15	SW	1	75
Singapore	28	SE	1	75
Sourabaya	28	SE	1	75
Tientsin	15	SW	1	75
Yokohama	15	SW	1	75



At the resorts
24 hours to 6 pm, June 7

Resort	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Humidity
Bournemouth	15	SW	1	75
Brighton	15	SW	1	75
Bournemouth	15	SW	1	75
Bournemouth	15	SW	1	75
Bournemouth	15	SW	1	75
Bournemouth	15	SW	1	75
Bournemouth	15	SW	1	75
Bournemouth	15	SW	1	75
Bournemouth	15	SW	1	75
Bournemouth	15	SW	1	75

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Yard praise for crowds

By Clive Borrell

Crime Correspondent

Scotland Yard last night congratulated the "extremely good-humoured" crowds watching the processions.

Of the estimated million people who lined the route only 11 people were arrested during the whole period. One man was detained for being drunk, another for obstructing the highway, and nine for pick-pocketing.

"We have nothing but praise for the huge crowd who cooperated magnificently with the police. They all came to

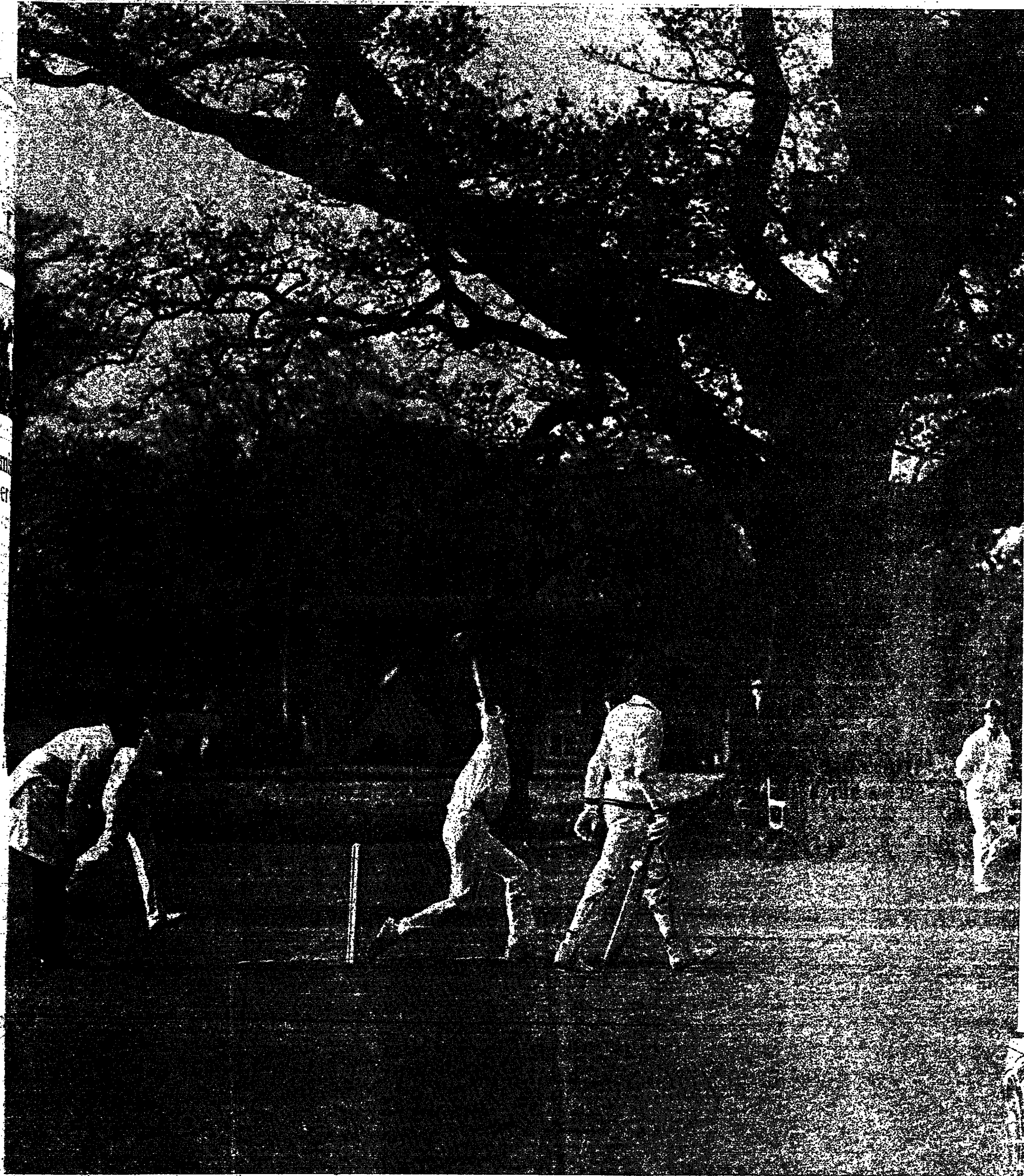
London with smiles on their faces and by enjoying themselves helped us enormously," a senior Scotland Yard officer said last night.

Those detained for alleged theft from people in the crowd were being questioned at Cannon Row police station last night.

Scotland Yard's strategy in warning visitors against pick-pockets appeared to have been successful. The announcement that Flying Squad detectives would mingle with the crowd may have deterred many professional street thieves.

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Photograph: Gus A.

it) Lord

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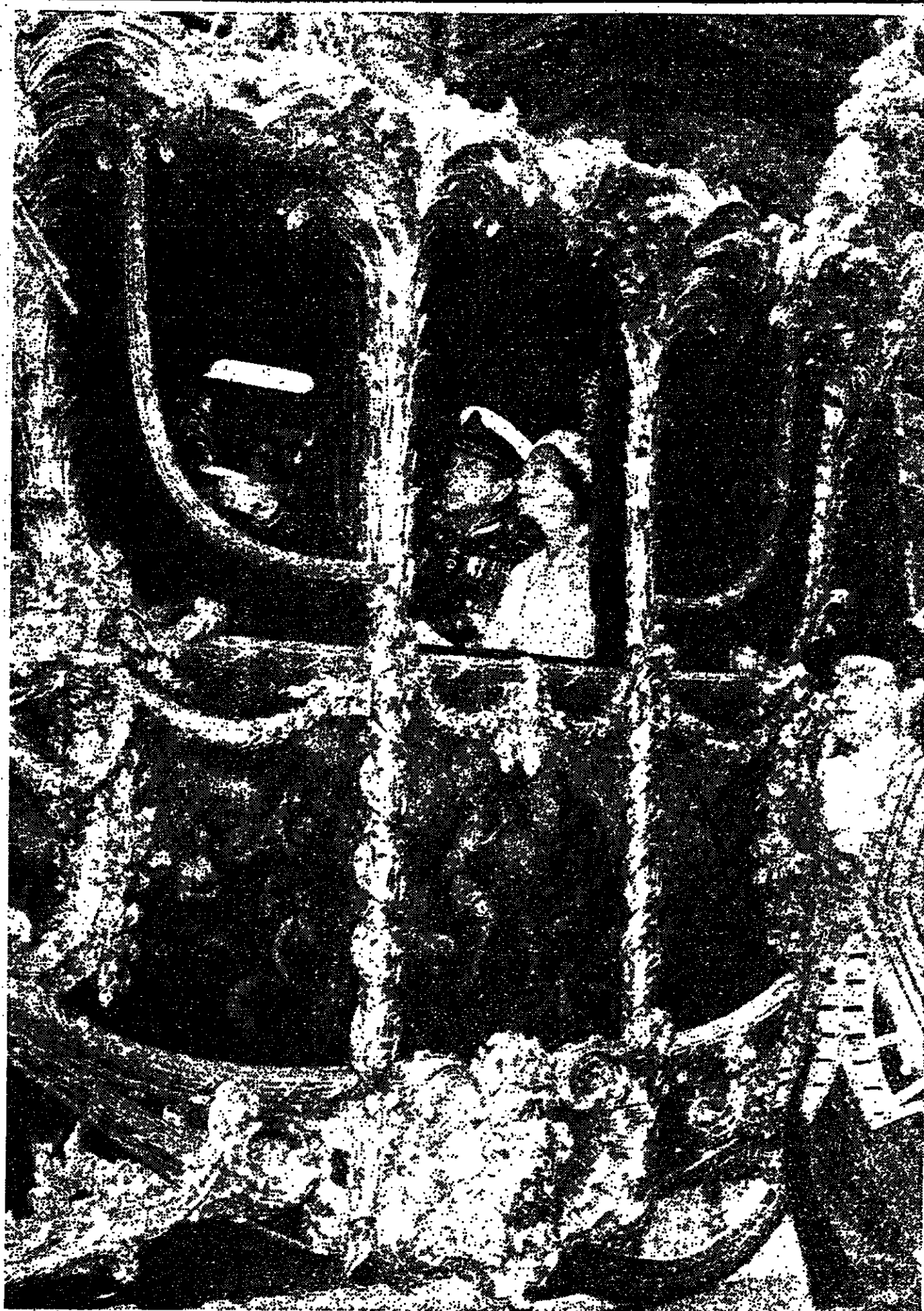
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VER JUBILEE



Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh are joined on the balcony at Buckingham Palace by Princess Anne and Captain Phillips, Lord Mountbatten, Princess Margaret and Prince Andrew. Part of the crowd, which filled the Mall to cheer the Queen.



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrive in The State Coach at Temple Bar.

Jubilee photographic coverage for The Times by Harry Kerr, Bill Wachurst, Dennis Risley, Brian Harris, David Jones, Jonathan Player, Keystone Press agency and NPA rota photographers.



Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh leaving St Paul's Cathedral with Lord Mayor of London, Sir Rob'n Gillett.



The Duke and Duchess of Kent during the service of Thanksgiving at St Paul's with their children (from left) Lord St Andrews, Lady Helen Windsor and Lord Nicholas Windsor.



Above: Lord Snowdon talking with his children, Lord Linley and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, after the service. Left: The Prince of Wales, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward with Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mother.

HOME NEWS

Head teachers agree that parents ought to meet the full cost of school meals

From Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
Southport

Parents should have to pay the full economic cost of school meals, the National Association of Head Teachers, which represent two thirds of all head teachers in state schools, decided yesterday. That would mean an increase of more than 200 per cent in the present price of 15p, to bring it up to the true cost of 50p.

Proposing the motion at the final day of the association's annual conference at Southport, Mr Thomas Goring, of Whitegate End Primary School, Chatterton, Lancashire, said the difference between the present price and the true economic cost meant that a subsidy of £70 a year was being spent on each child receiving a school meal. That compared with an

annual allowance of £8.58 a head to pay for books and school materials.

The 340 children in his school received £2,917 a year for books and equipment, and the equivalent of £24,000 in school meal subsidies. "There is something very wrong with the kind of thing that produces this situation," he said. "School meals have become far more important than education itself."

Last year £328m of public money was spent in subsidizing school meals. This year that figure would inevitably rise to about £400m; that would pay the salaries of 12,000 teachers.

The subsidy was also unfair, he suggested, in that it went to only the two-thirds of children who took school meals. He proposed that the £400m should be redirected to the Department of Health and

Social Security and paid out to all parents in the form of increased child allowances.

The 35p subsidy being paid on each school meal would enable parents to receive an increased allowance of £1.35 a week for each child of school age; or an increase of 96p if the charge for school meals went up to 25p in September, as proposed by the Government.

Mr Goring further suggested that children who take sandwiches to school should have to pay a nominal rate of 3p a day because of the cost of the lunch-hour supervision.

The motion, which was passed overwhelmingly by the association, was aimed at the abolition of free school meals. Mr Goring continued. The total annual government subsidy on school meals quoted by him

does, however, include the cost of free school meals. His calculations as to the possible increase of child allowances would therefore be much reduced if free school meals continued.

The association decided to ask its executive council to examine the possibility of an 8.30 am to 1.30 pm school day with a view to cutting expenditure on such items as heating and school meals, thereby enabling money to be spent on the more essential parts of the education service.

It also passed a motion calling for a reduction of class sizes to a maximum of 25 in primary schools and 15 in secondary schools. This would require a primary school class of 24 and the average secondary school class 17, but many still have more than 30 pupils.

Government criticized for inaction on canals

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Government policies towards the development of Britain's inland waterways for goods traffic have been criticized by the National Waterways Transport Association.

The association, which represents operators, users, planners and administrators of Britain's waterways network, blamed the Government for what it described as "ill informed, misleading and denigratory comments" in a recent House of Lords debate on the British Waterways Board scheme to improve the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation.

In a detailed statement on the Government's attitudes, the association noted that of the 2,030 miles of canals owned and managed by the board, 340 miles was used for goods carriage. In 1975 the commercial sections of the board's canals carried a total of 4,200,000 tonnes of goods.

It argued that the commercial waterways had been placed at a disadvantage, not as the Government stated, because of their age, but as a result of the total lack of investment and improvement over many years.

More than 600 miles of canals in commercial use, it noted, were not controlled by the board, and it added that because of the historical basis used by Whitehall the extent of commercial use of the inland waterways was consistently understated. If the figures were used properly, the association said, they would show that the total United Kingdom canal system carried 50 million tonnes of goods.

Dealing with the board's applications for government finance to support the widening and deepening of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation, the association said that the board's own independent consultants had identified potential traffic levels of between 1,500,000 tonnes and 2,400,000 tonnes a year. The board had based its submission for financial assistance on a level of 1,500,000 tonnes, or twice the break-even level on the investment.

The application had been made over four years ago, yet the Department of Environment had failed to approve the development scheme.

The association said it was "perplexed and not a little worried" by some of the comments and views put forward by the Government. "This country has waterways, some of them are used to carry freight. Selective and cost-effective, and routine emissions from reactors and processing plants.

The generation of waste in the nuclear fuel cycle from mineral extraction to spent fuel reprocessing is as inevitable as for any other large scale industrial practice. Much of the waste from nuclear energy operations is distinctive in that it remains radioactively dangerous for hundreds of years.

There are five groups of this effluent to be allowed for in a nuclear power programme. In reprocessing work about five cubic metres of highly active liquid waste is produced for each tonne of fuel. That volume can be reduced more than 10 times by evaporation after processing.

The general practice in all countries is then to store the concentrated liquid in double-walled stainless steel tanks protected in underground concrete bunkers.

This system of storage has been in use at Windscale for more than 20 years from reprocessing of Magnox fuels. Wastes from oxide fuels will be very similar in characteristics.

Doubts about keeping mate-

Former Nixon aide advocates prison mission work Psychiatry 'cannot curb crime'

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Increased Christian mission work in prisons would be much more effective than psychiatry or psychology in persuading criminals to change their ways, Mr Charles Colson, formerly White House assistant to President Nixon, said yesterday.

Mr Colson, who was imprisoned for his part in the Watergate conspiracy, is in Britain to promote the beliefs of a Washington-based organization called Prison Fellowship.

During his visit, which has been arranged largely by Mr Michael Allison, Conservative MP for Barkston Ash and a Church of England lay reader, Mr Colson will meet prison officials and probation officers.

Psychiatry and psychology have failed to curb crime in the United States, Mr Colson said yesterday. The American prison system could not rehabilitate inmates successfully, with the result that four out of every five crimes were committed by former prisoners, he said.

Instead of increasing police forces, it would be better to concentrate on the 300,000 people in American prisons to try to prevent about four fifths of future crimes before they were committed, Mr Colson said.

The zeal with which Mr Colson is tackling the Christian rehabilitation of prisoners springs from Christ's exhortation, reported in St Matthew's gospel, that his followers should visit people in prisons. It was in answer to prayer, Mr Colson believes, that his team was able to gain access for the



Mr Charles Colson: Nixon aide turned evangelist.

first time to United States federal prisons.

His is the saturation approach: taking teams into prison, as in Oxford, Wisconsin, with laymen following the work; or taking inmates out of prison for two weeks to learn Christian fellowship and counselling, with intensive Bible study, so that they can work among other prisoners "living the gospel in their own lives". Prisoners are usually taught in pairs so that "they learn how to be brothers".

At Oxford, 94 inmates attended a week-long course, working from morning to night. "We had 25 inmates make the first time decision for Christ. They had not before been Christians", Mr Colson said.

He added: "We have had some people serving up to 25

years for armed robbery and another man who has spent six different sentences in prison."

The fellowship was also placing full-time pastors to live among prison inmates as "elder brothers", he said.

Commenting on reports that Mr John Mitchell, former United States Attorney General, and Mr H. R. Haldeman, President Nixon's former chief of staff, were to start prison sentences on June 22, Mr Colson said: "It is preposterous to take a first-time, white-collar offender, who shows no danger, who has been publicly disgraced, and put him in a cage for two and a half years. It is not punishment; it is vengeance."

Mr Mitchell would never survive the sentence, he said.

What it does is panders to those instincts in society that say, "We will show those bastards." You are subconsciously encouraging the worst instincts in people", Mr Colson said. But he added, in wry reflection, that as a result Mr Haldeman and Mr Mitchell would fall into his rehabilitation target area.

Mr Colson believes that religious revivals occur in waves and that there are distinct signs of one such wave in America. He said President Carter is the most famous example of someone "born again". No revival has ever been confined to only one country, Mr Colson added.

Of its effect on prison populations, he says: "I should certainly say that challenge Christians in England to involve themselves more actively. This has been a very much neglected area in the United States and my guess is that it is here."

Supporter was 'choked' by England defeat

Mark Watson, aged 20, an assembler of Thompson Close, Langley, Buckinghamshire, an England football supporter, was said at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday to have made a nuisance of himself in Haymarket, after the England v Scotland match. He was said to have run into the traffic shouting "England, England" and to have been arrested after sitting on a car bonnet.

He told Mr St John Harmsworth, the magistrate: "I went to see the team and I thought they were going to win. I am very English. I wanted to see them win because this country is going down the drain. I was choked by the defeat."

He was fined £2 for threatening behaviour.

A Scottish supporter in London after the international at Wembley was fined £25 with £30 costs yesterday for kicking and punching a policeman earlier in the day. Alan Brown, aged 23, a painter of Rosefield Place, Edinburgh, admitted assault on the police. George McArthur, aged 31, a postman, of Sniers Place, Edinburgh, who tried to null Mr Brown's view of the police van, was fined £10 for obstructing the police.

Crime in Strathclyde up by 16 per cent

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

Strathclyde police force, which covers half the population of Scotland, had a higher percentage increase in crime in the past four months than any other area in Scotland, Mr James Binnie, assistant chief constable with responsibility for crime detection, said at a press conference in Glasgow yesterday.

He spoke of the anxiety facing the force over the rise in the number of young criminals. Figures for the first four months showed an unacceptable 16 per cent increase against the same period last year. The peak age of the criminal was now 16 or 17 years but, Mr Binnie said, they began to taper off at the age of 25 or 26.

Persons charged with crimes were much younger than those of 10 years ago, and committed crimes that were almost unheard of then. It was not uncommon, he added, for young people aged 15, 16 and 17 to be before the High Court charged with murder, and for children of eight, nine or 10 years to be charged with vandalism and wilful fire-raising.

He said there were about twenty pickpockets aged from 14 to 19 operating in the West of Scotland. They went to football matches, race meetings, and other public places. The crowds in Glasgow during the Queen's silver jubilee state drive.

Mr Binnie said the police were frustrated because there were no places available for some young persons at List D schools, to which they are sent from the children's panels.

"If you cannot get them into a place of remedial training," he said, "you are merely having to put them back into the area that created the problems in the first place."

There were three vulnerable areas: petrol-filling stations, off-licences, and bank messenger offices. His crime prevention officers had visited petrol stations, 28 of which had been robbed in the past four months, and advice had also been given to off-licence premises, 16 of which had been attacked in that period. There had been 37 bank messenger robberies, an unacceptable high figure, but some ones resided on their employers.

There had been a tremendous response from the public but it was still a long way to go to report incidents they have seen.

Civil Service growth 'is under control'

By Peter Hennessy

Figures to be published on Friday are expected to show that the Government has brought the growth of the Civil Service under control. Central government manpower remained steady at 746,000 over the six month period from October 1, 1976, to April 1, 1977. It is not expected to rise unless the Cabinet amends its system of cash limits.

In spite of successive cuts in departmental budgets, Civil Service manpower was expected to peak this year at between 750,000 and 760,000, falling below 750,000 once more in 1978-79. A combination of cash limits and the general climate of restraint in Whitehall is credited with producing the unexpectedly low figures.

With the growth of public expenditure now also under control, two of Whitehall's most acute anxieties of recent years have been eased. Detailed figures will not be available until next month but under spending of several hundreds of millions is expected to be shown for the last financial year.

The best method of controlling spending and manpower was the subject of the debate at the Treasury earlier this year stimulated by Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, and Sir John Hunt, Secretary of State for the Environment. Mr Callaghan is now thought most unlikely to effect a change, the possibility of removing its public spending divisions from the Treasury and combining them with the manpower divisions of the Civil Service Department to form a new department of management and budget along American lines was much discussed.

The Civil Service Department's attempt to curb the growth of manpower over the new financial year 1977 when it completed an investigation known as the Cost of Central Government Review. Its findings provided the basis upon which the Cabinet ordered reductions in successive economy exercises in February, July and December last year.

The Government's July measures included plans for a reduction of £45.5m (at 1976 prices) in the cost of Civil Service manpower over 1977-78 with a further fall of £118.7m in 1978-79. The December cuts associated with the International Monetary Fund loan imposed a further reduction of £10m for 1977-78 and £10m for 1978-79.

Portuguese Socialists reject coalition with any Opposition party

From Jose Sharciff
Lisbon, June 7

Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, has reiterated emphatically that he intends to continue in power alone and will "not envisage coalition with other parties". He claims that his Government has achieved development progress, and other advantages for Portugal.

In a lengthy interview given to the Lisbon newspaper *Diario de Noticias*, he asked: "the Opposition to 'moderate its claims' of his Government's policy. He waved aside any likelihood of early parliamentary elections and emphasized that "the Government has met with total support from the President of the republic".

President Ramalho Eanes is empowered by the constitution to appoint or dismiss prime ministers.

The interview was given at a time when the Prime Minister and his Government are under attack from all sides for alleged incompetence in tackling the country's economic, financial, and social problems. Accompanied by a series of smiling photographs of the Prime Minister, the article occupied more than three pages of the newspaper.

The Prime Minister began by saying that the Socialist Party was "condemned by circumstances to govern, and it is not an easy position to hold at the present moment".

He said he would not resign unless the confidence of the President of the republic were withdrawn, or if there were

Dutch ad terrorists are tough this time

Assen, June 7.—Terrorists in a train in northern Holland their sieges into the day, the longest such Dutch criminal history. Seven guerrillas over the Indonesian in Amsterdam during ber 1975 surrendered days and one hour. 7 persons who seized a hijacked train at the same occasion van 12 days and two hours. Showing no hurry the deadlocked at mediation with the authorities, today's guerrillas who seized the train as "much tougher" than they have faced before. They are different sense that they are tough with their host much tougher with the police, the spokesman of the police said. The pupils went to school and their parents only after the police promised that police would not return with the train. Their parents were wiser to keep them until tension has subsided. Reuter, AP and Agence France Press.

Belgian devolution plan 'a charter of reconciliation'

From Michael Horsley
Brussels, June 7

Making the traditional statement of policy of an incoming government to the Belgian Parliament today, Mr Tindemans, the Prime Minister, called on his countrymen to dedicate themselves to the inspiring task of "redefining a country".

The Prime Minister was referring to the ambitious devolution programme to which the new four-party coalition Government is committed and which could fairly be described as its *raison d'être*.

The coalition brings together Mr Tindemans's own Social Christian Party, the Socialists and two small regional parties, the Brussels-based Front Démocratique des Francophones and the Volksunie, the representative of Flemish nationalism.

The new Government holds 172 of the 212 seats in the Chamber of Representatives and received 78 per cent of the votes cast at the general elections on April 17. Not since the 1961-65 Lefevre-Spaak minority has a Belgian government enjoyed so big a majority.

Mr Tindemans told the Parliament that "if we desire it with enough firmness, generosity and openness of mind" the Government's devolution programme could become "our great charter of reconciliation". Without that resolve, the country would "slide further down the fatal slope of ancient discords".

The proposals drawn up by the four parties in the coalition at the end of last month would devolve substantial powers to regional parliaments and government in Dutch-speaking Flanders, French-speaking Wallonia and bilingual Brussels. It is hoped thereby to defuse historical tensions between the regions.

In accordance with custom, the Prime Minister read half of his statements to the Parliament in French and half in Dutch.

Despite some noisy protests today from opposition Liberals, who have only the Communist and the rump of the Rassemblement Wallon, for company, debate on Mr Tindemans's address will begin tomorrow, culminating in a vote of confidence.

Apart from the devolution issue, the Prime Minister dwelt on the economic problems facing the country, and said that the priority tasks were the control of inflation and the reduction of unemployment.

New clash at EEC seat

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, June 7

The European Commission heading for another clash with EEC member states over its right to intervene in international affairs as the defender of the treaty.

At issue on this is the Commission's demand to take part in the nuclear disarmament talks established by the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. The Commission considers ways of nuclear proliferation examine alternative cycles that would production of his plutonium.

Senior officials seven countries while the Downing Street the United States Japan, Britain, France and Italy held the top of the nuclear in Paris today, a representative of the Commission.

Herr Guido Br EEC Commissioner for energy and has already said in the Commission his involvement in the discussions because executive body of E.

More 'Figaro' resignations lik

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 7

The resignation of M Jean Le Figaro, the editor-in-chief of *Le Figaro*, which for some three-quarters of a century has been synonymous with middle class liberalism, into a more aggressively committed organ on the side of the Government in preparation for the coming elections.

This will mean the end of an era for the newspaper.

M Hersant should not have much trouble recruiting a new editorial team. Whether the quality of the new team will be the same, is another matter.

M Hersant himself points out in a leading article in *Le Figaro* that when he took over the newspaper two years ago he found a disturbing financial situation. "Behind the noble facade of the Champs-Élysées, an army of 400 journalists, half of whom worked, filled in time by succumbing to the depths of parliamentarianism. Clans, factions, trends as fought for a share in the national cake exercised for many years journalists taken to shift the political line to the left inside." In addition reasons of economy devoted to news seriously cut down, that *Le Figaro* had lost more record of per printed square.

M Hersant said it years of effort he had the finances of the and the unity of staff and had given audience it had to. But when for he tried to have inserted in the pay up against all so culdies and obstacles I would write in what I chose, when in the place I chose

Plan conditional on turning liquid waste into glass ingots

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The risks from nuclear power are listed in order of importance in the April issue of the quarterly *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. They are: proliferation; nuclear theft; sabotage and accidents; and routine emissions from reactors and processing plants.

The generation of waste in the nuclear fuel cycle from mineral extraction to spent fuel reprocessing is as inevitable as for any other large scale industrial practice. Much of the waste from nuclear energy operations is distinctive in that it remains radioactively dangerous for hundreds of years.

There are five groups of this effluent to be allowed for in a nuclear power programme. In reprocessing work about five cubic metres of highly active liquid waste is produced for each tonne of fuel. That volume can be reduced more than 10 times by evaporation after processing.

The general practice in all countries is then to store the concentrated liquid in double-walled stainless steel tanks protected in underground concrete bunkers.

This system of storage has been in use at Windscale for more than 20 years from reprocessing of Magnox fuels. Wastes from oxide fuels will be very similar in characteristics.

Doubts about keeping mate-

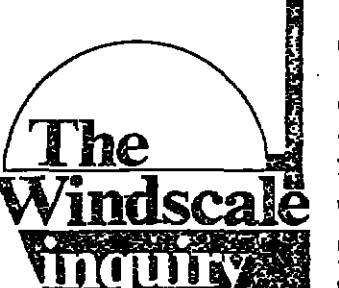
rial in liquid form arise from the fact that it must remain in safe storage over a period that far exceeds the usual time-scales for human activities. There is therefore a great attraction to converting the waste into a solid form for more permanent storage in a deep cavern.

Several industrial schemes are in progress to turn the waste into glass ingots. Suitable glass for incorporating the waste has been formulated by the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, under a project named Harvest.

As part of expansion work at Windscale, a small commercial system based on Harvest is under construction, costing £40m. Success with that scheme is important to the future of reprocessing at Windscale.

Arrangements to reprocess Japanese fuel in the new plant, which are the subject of the planning inquiry, are conditional on British Nuclear Fuels being able to turn highly active wastes into glass blocks. Otherwise the oxide fuels, which remain in storage ponds for a year as a matter of course before reprocessing, will be returned intact.

With the present reprocessing methods a much larger quantity, about 60 cubic metres, of medium-active liquid waste is produced for each tonne of fuel. Several methods are adopted for coping with it.



The first involves concentration again by evaporation, followed by storage of the concentrate for a number of years to allow the relatively short-lived elements like ruthenium-106 and zirconium-95 to decay.

After the activity has fallen to less than 1 per cent of the original activity it may be permissible to discharge the remains to the environment within accepted safety limits.

When the concentrate is still too highly active for dispersal because of longer-lived components in the mixture, the waste may be mixed with bitumen to make a solid block for storage.

This procedure should yield about half a cubic metre of bituminized waste for one tonne of fuel on present experience. The intention is for such packages to be dumped in deep ocean trenches or into geological formation.

More elaborate techniques have been devised for dealing with the most troublesome wastes by a floc (such as ferric hydroxide, nickel ferrocyanide, or manganese dioxide) in a precipitation process. The resulting sludge is mixed with bitumen and remaining liquid treated as a low-active waste.

The choice of site for a reprocessing factory is virtually determined by the need to discharge low-level radioactive liquids out to sea. That is particularly important in relation to the disposal of low-level active waste containing tritium.

No practical waste treatment procedure exists to extract tritium. Therefore a coastal site is essential so that tritiated water is diluted by a very large mass of sea water.

The main highly active solid waste produced in reprocessing is the cladding of fuel elements, which is stripped before the fuel is dissolved for chemical separation. About half a cubic metre of that waste arises from each tonne of fuel treated. The waste is contaminated by small amounts of fuel sticking to the cladding, including traces of plutonium that preclude dumping at sea or burial.

Cladding waste is at present kept in shielded silos but the intention is to treat it chemically, under agitation with ultrasonic vibrations, to leach all traces of fuel. Disposal at

sea or in geological formations will then be done.

Low-active solid wastes cover a variety of items that become contaminated in the routine operation of a reprocessing unit such as clothing, paper, tools, and so on. These items of laboratory equipment and so on. About three to five cubic metres of rubbish comes that way for burial.

The second type of waste under heading is a much more serious matter and comes from contamination from plutonium. The items are mainly tools and gloves used for maintenance and process work. Only a small amount is produced, but it is packaged and stored until some satisfactory way of recovering the plutonium is developed.

All those procedures are designed to keep the release of radiation well below the recommended levels of the International Commission for Radiological Protection for whatever reason. Nevertheless the danger exists of an accident that puts the public at risk.

The landscape of Cumbria is still overshadowed by the twin chimneys of the original atomic piles of Windscale. They remain a monument to potential dangers, marking the site that drove some 20,000 curies of iodine-131 and strontium-90 into the atmosphere 20 years ago, in spite of the sophisticated filters over the stacks.

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OVERSEAS

Britain mishandling its African policy, President Kaunda says

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

President Kaunda of Zambia, who will make the keynote address at the Commonwealth conference today, last night accused the British Government of seriously mishandling its African policy.

He said he had felt "dismay and disgust" at the way the British Government had passed on the recent threat to Zambia made by Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian leader. As for the attempt at a negotiated settlement on the lines of Owen, the Foreign Secretary, he saw little reason to expect a positive result.

Speaking more in sorrow than in anger, President Kaunda said in an eve of the conference interview that he some times questioned the sincerity of the West in seeking justice for black people in southern Africa, and wondered if he simply failed to understand Western leaders' priorities.

"Does the West intend to do anything about applying oil sanctions against Rhodesia?" he asked. "We have put the problem forward for 10 or 11 years. They have done nothing."

The Zambian Government was attempting to take legal action against oil companies for breaking sanctions. But if oil companies were partly under Government ownership, surely they should be doing something, he suggested.

President Kaunda feels particularly strongly on this issue.

maintaining that an oil embargo would have "brought Smith to his knees from the word go."

Reviewing the latest attempt by Britain and the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia, President Kaunda commented: "Once Britain, twice shy, and we have been given several times." "Recalling all the past efforts to get a settlement, which proved to be vain, he said that until the new initiative actually achieved something, he could not really believe in it."

The attempt was worth trying, he added, provided it did not stop the armed struggle by the Patriotic Front, which was proving a success.

What has evidently incensed the President most, however, was the way the threat by Mr Smith, that he was considering military action against Zambia, was passed on to Lusaka by Britain. "We are realistic enough to know that sooner or later a dying horse would wish to kick its hind legs before it gives up the ghost," he said.

But the British Government should never have accepted threats from Rhodesia in the way it did. It should have told Mr Smith to desist and passed the word on quickly.

The President added that Zambia was able to defend itself and if the need arose would not hesitate to call on outside help. Did this mean Cubans? "Not necessarily. We have many friends."

Words speak louder than action, page 14. Leading article, page 15.

Rhodesia power cut threat to Zambia

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, June 7

A Rhodesian minister today threatened to cut off power to Zambia from the Kariba hydro-electric complex if President Kaunda did not restrain his troops from launching "unprovoked attacks on Rhodesia" like last Sunday's mortar bombardment of Kariba township.

Accusing Zambia of a "criminal act of aggression" against Rhodesia, Mr Roger Handberg, Minister of Combined Operations, said such hostilities could lead only to an escalation of the conflict.

He called on the British and American Governments to demonstrate their sincerity by condemning the Zambian action.

A government source said today that if the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, the African nationalist leader, returned to Rhodesia he would face detention. Mr Sithole, a former president of the Zimbabwe African National Union was quoted yesterday as saying from Lusaka that he would return.

Lusaka, June 7.—A Zambian Government source observed that the country was self-sufficient in electricity with surplus power available for export.

Mr Desai belies his age by his astonishing energy

By Roger Berthoud

His astonishing vitality seemingly undimmed by a 16-hour flight from Delhi, Mr Morarji Desai, India's 82-year-old Prime Minister, arrived in London yesterday for the Commonwealth conference.

On the way he fitted in a talk with the Shah of Iran during a two-hour stopover in Teheran. Almost immediately after arriving in London he saw Mr Callaghan, going straight on to a press conference at India House, where he demonstrated his virtuosity as a verbal fencer.

"Would India sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty? Certainly," he replied, "when those asking me decide to give up nuclear weapons. Those who commit thefts have no business to tell me not to be a thief."

India's nuclear policy was clear, "We are not going to have any atomic weapons."

Asked if he would be taking up the question of racial discrimination against Indians in Britain, he replied: "If this is taken up quietly, there will be better results."

There were some excited questions about the behaviour of the Indian High Commission in London during Mrs Gandhi's state of emergency, which Mr Desai cut short by asking for questions, not lectures.

Even the correspondent of the Washington Post received short shrift when he began a question by observing: "It is said you cannot eat civil rights."

"I hope you are not in the habit of eating these things," Mr Desai quipped.

He was astonished to be asked how he considered the state of democracy in India. How, he wondered, could such a question be asked after the demonstration of its vitality at the last elections?

Miami votes on rights of homosexuals

From Peter Strafford
New York, June 7

Polling took place in Miami today at the end of a bitter and outspoken campaign on the issue of homosexual rights. The campaign has been widely reported across the United States. The outcome is expected to have repercussions on official attitudes to homosexuality in many other parts of the country.

At issue is an ordinance adopted by Dade county, which

includes Miami, banning discrimination in housing, jobs or public accommodation based on affectional or sexual preferences. The ordinance is similar to many that have been passed elsewhere, but in Miami it has run into a storm of opposition.

A group known as Save Our Children, Inc. gathered enough signatures to force a referendum on the ordinance. Its best-known member, Mrs Anita Bryant, a singer, has made her

Chicago voters expected to back Daley man

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, June 7

The voters of Chicago went to the polls today to elect a successor to Mr Richard Daley, who died last year after being mayor for more than 20 years. The expectation was that they would choose Mr Michael Bilandic, a close associate of Mr Daley's, who has been the acting mayor until now.

Mr Bilandic has hardly bothered to campaign. Since winning the Democratic primary in April, he has been assured of the support of the powerful Democratic Party machine in the city and the assumption is that this will be enough to put him into office.

Mr Dennis Block, the Republican candidate, has said that he hopes to get 20 per cent of the vote, in order to save his and his party's face. Candidates of the smaller parties are not expected to make much difference.

Bank manager freed

Bogotá, June 7.—Signor Giuseppe Mendini, aged 52, manager of the Franco-Italian Bank of Colombia, was released today after 88 days in the hands of kidnappers who had demanded payment of a \$50m (£30m) ransom. It was not known whether the ransom was paid.

General denounces paper

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, June 7

General Iberico Saint Jean, Governor of Buenos Aires Province, last night denounced *The New York Times* as "irresponsible" for publishing a leading article accusing him of genocidal tendencies.

General Saint Jean was identified in a leading article on May 25 in the paper as the supposed leader of a group of right-wing Argentine generals ready to take over the Government. He was clearly incensed by the allegations against him when he met reporters.

He particularly went out of his way to deny words attributed to him in the leading article expressing his supposed readiness to kill anyone remotely linked with left-wing guerrillas or simply showing a lack of interest towards the confrontation with them.

More names on Mr Young's list of 'racists'

Washington, June 7.—Mr Andrew Young, the outspoken American permanent representative at the United Nations, today emerged from a meeting with President Carter saying he had not been rebuffed for his controversial remarks and that the President "did not tell me to shut up."

The White House meeting took place soon after Mr Young had told a congressional committee that former Presidents Kennedy and Johnson could be described as racists, a term he has already applied to ex-Presidents Ford and Nixon.

Chicago voters expected to back Daley man

self famous by her denunciations of "the sin of homosexuality", which she has backed up with quotations from the Old Testament.

Like many other members of her camp, Mrs Bryant is a fundamentalist Baptist.

She regards her campaign against homosexuality as a religious mission. She has said that if God had condoned homosexuality, he would have created "Adam and Bruce" in the Garden of Eden.

Chicago voters expected to back Daley man

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Mr Begin praying yesterday at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.

Mr Beigin agrees to form Cabinet

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, June 7

Mr Menachem Begin, the leader of the Likud party, formally became Prime Minister-designate of Israel today when he immediately accepted the mandate offered by President Katsir, waiving the 72-hour he was allowed to think it over.

He has been negotiating coalition agreements with other parties since Likud won the largest number of Knesset seats in the general election on May 17 and it was a foregone con-

clusion that he would receive the mandate.

Mr Begin is already able to form a coalition comprising Likud and the religious parties, which together would have a slight majority in Parliament, but he is trying to win over the Democratic Movement for Change whose 15 seats would give the Government a more comfortable margin and reduce its vulnerability to pressures from the religious parties.

One stumbling block is the DMC's advocacy of territorial concessions to Jordan to obtain peace. Likud says that the

entire area west of the Jordan must remain Israeli. The DMC also opposes widespread Jewish settlement that it is limited to security needs.

Mr Begin was given three weeks to form a government but the President is authorized to extend the deadline for various periods not exceeding another 21 days.

Today Mr Begin renewed his invitation to the Labour Party to join Likud in a government of national unity to tackle the crucial domestic and foreign problems.

E Europe 'falling short of detente pledges'

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, June 7

The Carter Administration has told the congressional commission set up to examine the consequences of the Helsinki agreement on detente that the Eastern Europeans have fallen far short of their promises in most of its provisions.

Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, said yesterday that, despite this, there had been some favourable consequences of the agreement and that it was too soon to say that it had been an overall failure.

He said that Helsinki must be judged by the long run, over a period of years. A first preparatory meeting in Belgrade will assemble on June 15. The full conference, to report on progress under the Helsinki agreement will gather in the autumn. The Administration's statement to the congressional commission said: "We have no desire to see the Belgrade meeting devolve into an exchange of recrimination and polemics."

The report is none the less severe towards the eastern bloc. It notes that the Soviet Union, which is celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of its revolution this year, is much more repressive than any of its east European allies, including Czechoslovakia.

In his testimony to the congressional commission yesterday, and in the report, Mr Vance stated that there was a fundamental conflict of view between the two sides. The West considers that the provisions concerning human rights and the free flow of information and people across frontiers, permit

signatories to monitor one another's performance. The eastern bloc calls such monitoring "interference in domestic affairs."

The report gives a number of examples of violations of human rights in Russia and its allies, most notably Czechoslovakia.

It said the United States believes that implementing the agreement is "a matter of obvious and legitimate concern" to all signatories.

It observes that working conditions for journalists have deteriorated, especially in Czechoslovakia. Exit visas are hard to obtain, most of all in Russia and East Germany (where 100,000 people have applied to emigrate). Family reunions are still hindered in most Eastern bloc countries.

It states that cultural exchanges have progressed notably since Helsinki, and trade is increasing. American officials testifying to the congressional commission observed that the Eastern bloc preferred to look to the future, to submit new proposals and to push for them at Belgrade, while the West was more concerned with examining the way existing commitments had been met before entering into new ones.

Moscow, June 7.—President Carter's emphasis on human rights is an attempt to distort the true meaning of the Helsinki accords for propaganda purposes, Mr Yuri Kornilov, Tass news agency's leading political commentator, said today. In ignoring other important political aspects of the accords, President Carter was impeding the strict implementation.—AP.

From the artist who painted the Queen's official Jubilee portrait



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in itself a milestone.

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given to her as a wedding present by her father King George VI. The painting was done at Buckingham Palace, and the design of the Commonwealth Silver Jubilee Plate is taken from Fitzgerald's sketches made there as part of his work on the official portrait.

Although the Jubilee painting must rank as Fitzgerald's most important, it is not his first Royal portrait. He painted the Queen in 1963, Prince Philip in 1974 and 1975, and this year also completes an official portrait of Prince Charles.

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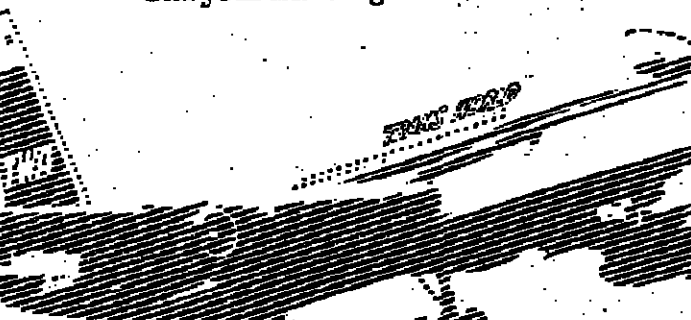
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OVERSEAS

Mr Ecevit looks for support to avoid a Demirel coalition

From Robert Fisk

Ankara, June 7.—The NSP share of the vote fell from 11.5 to 8.6 per cent and the party has picked up only 25 seats this time compared to 48 in the last general election.

Any breakaway NSP support would, however, be offset by the new strength of the extreme right. By tonight, the National Movement Party of Mr Alparslan Turkes had gained 17 seats with 6.4 per cent of the vote. In 1973 the NMP won only three seats with 3.4 per cent of the vote.

Mr Ecevit, if he becomes Prime Minister, will have to take account of this polarisation which represents, at the very least, an increasing fear of the left in Turkish politics. In other words, Mr Ecevit cannot afford to become too radical.

In contrast to the somewhat over-dramatic statements made yesterday by the RPP, Mr Ecevit remained almost silent today, saying only that the present Government should resign when all the results were known.

Mr Demirel, still doggedly carrying out the duties of Prime Minister at his official residence, condemned the RPP victory celebrations as "a disgrace to the nation".

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UN inquiry sought into Guinea 'terror'

New York, June 7.—The International League for Human Rights today called for a United Nations inquiry into what it described as a reign of terror and massive violations of human rights in the African republic of Guinea.

In a complaint signed by four former American Ambassadors to Guinea, the league also asked Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, to intercede with President Sekou Toure to restore basic freedoms in his country.

A 300-page report compiled by Mr Ronald Pump, of the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights, listed about 1,000 people who had been imprisoned, had disappeared or been condemned to death in Guinea.

The league said that the rule of law had ceased to exist in Guinea, the first of the French colonies in black Africa to become independent, and terror had become common.

People presumed to oppose the Government were arrested without charge and brought before secret tribunals, at which they had no opportunity to prepare a defence or at which they might not even be present. The league also asked Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to investigate the status and conditions of more than two million Guinean nationals who had gone to other countries.—Reuter.



A guard of honour greets Mrs Carter on her arrival at Brasilia airport at the start of her visit.

Mrs Carter avoids Brazilian student militants

Brasilia, June 7.—Mrs Rosalynn Carter is avoiding student opponents of Brazil's military regime and scoring a personal success with the generals and civilian politicians.

She arrived in the Brazilian capital as students at universities throughout the country were organizing strikes and demonstrations.

Students at the University of Brasilia, for example, had expressed their opposition to the United States Government's support in an open letter to the President's wife. They distributed copies of it in the lobby of the American Embassy yesterday as she was meeting the embassy staff. She told reporters later that she had not seen the letter.

Mrs Carter and Senator Antonio Azeredo da Silveira, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, later had a 75-minute meeting which the Foreign Minister described as "very agreeable, very constructive".

A reception at the home of Mr John Crimmins, the American Ambassador, was attended by an unusually large number of military and political leaders, including some who normally avoid foreign social affairs.

Heavy rains from May 27 to June 1 caused mud flows to pour down mountains, destroying irrigation canals, bridges and roads.

An earthquake with an epicentre near Kyzylort, in the Kirghiz Soviet Republic, heavily damaged that small mining town.

Floods destroyed nearly half of the potential cotton harvest in Tadzhikistan.

One earthquake with an epicentre at Fergana, Uzbekistan, caused "serious destruction in a certain number of towns", and caused floods, Tass said.

No deaths have been reported.

The Soviet press has given no details about the situation in the Kuzbass mining area 1,300 miles north-east of Kirghizia since reporting that a dyke broke there on May 9.—Agence France Press.

Editors accuse Unesco of harming press freedom

Oslo, June 7.—The International Press Institute (IPI) has accused Unesco of undermining press freedom. The accusation arose from a statement by Unesco's Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's policies towards Third World communications.

Mr Peter Galliner, IPI's director, told yesterday's session of IPI's annual assembly that such Unesco policies, implying sanctions against states responsible for the mass media in their countries.

Because of strong opposition by Western countries, the Unesco general conference in Nairobi last November shelved for two years a Soviet-backed resolution to make states responsible for the mass media in their countries.

At a panel discussion today led by Max Sifeders, editor-in-chief of the *Norwegian Press*, speakers of fresh threats to press freedom emanating from Unesco activities.

These Unesco activities should be exposed and fought by IPI and its member organizations.

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In brief

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By Michael Seely
Racing Correspondent

Today's racing at Newbury lacks the quality of previous years. For instance, since its inception three years ago the Group 3 Smith Memorial Handicap Stakes has been won by imports, Honeyblast and Gwent—all good sprinters. Import was an admirable horse who won the race at Newbury in 1974, but who was not in the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood and the Wokingham Stakes at Royal Ascot. Now he is the resident stallion at the Hurdley House Stud in Yorkshire.

Honeyblast also did enough during his racing career—he won eight races including the Diamond Stakes at Ascot and the Great St. Wilfred Handicap at Ripon—to ensure a life for him at stud as well as home these days in Greece. Gwent, who today's race 12 months ago, is still in training. Last year he went on to Newbury to win the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood and recently he won the John O'Gaugh Stakes at Haydock Park. Sadly there is no home for his culture in today's field.

The best horse on parade is Gwent Hill, who won twice for Ryan Price last season and again this year at Brighton, where he managed to beat Honeyblast. But it may be debatable whether Gwent Hill will manage to beat 25lb to Ribosa, who ran so well against Mr Nice Guy at Epsom last Friday. Ribosa has won only a length over seven furlongs and in my opinion that distance was probably a shade too far for him. At odds over six to one the distance of today's race—that he was successful at Salisbury last year. Since last Friday Mr Nice Guy has given the form a boost by winning again at Chesham on Monday.

No man could have been more delighted to win the Stewards' Cup today than Mr. W. H. Wightman, because George Smith, in whose name the trophy is given annually, is his family and friend, was one of his greatest friends. Today Wightman is relying on Dorian, the hope of winning again, Dorian won at Brighton last year and is not without a chance on that form. But she ran an indifferent race on the only occasion she has appeared this season at Salisbury. Pedra, Snap Happy and Brown Mint all had useful races in their previous home races, but Ribosa does seem to have a sound chance of winning this afternoon as the weights, judged on his last performance, suggest.

Unless either Breughel or Honeyblast are anything out of the ordinary the finish of the Berkshire Stakes may be decided by Degas and Curry, both of whom have already won at Windsor this season on soft ground carrying penalties which suggest they are exactly the same. All that suggests that there should be little between Degas and Curry this afternoon and that today's prize will go to the one with the greater scope.

I think that that may be Degas, who caught my eye when I saw him finish first in his previous race at Salisbury. Degas missed a race at Lingfield Park last week, where he would have had to cross swords with the smart Solid's Point, to wait for today's race. And that was probably good thinking.

The other race for two-year-olds today, the Hilly Stakes, should be won by Lovely Liba, who finished third behind Fettered Lady at Goodwood. She has beaten 11 lengths by Fettered Lady, but she was not disgraced in my opinion. The winner is extremely fast and she was much the more experienced.

Now that Melina is reverting

Racing

Bruni relegated but lifts Cup hopes

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What a grey day: Bruni right beat Grey Baron in the Henry II Stakes, only to lose the race on an objection.

We were treated to a marvellous race for the Henry II Stakes at Sandown Park yesterday between the two brothers, Bruni and Grey Baron. John Cherry, who won the Chester Cup and the Casewitch last season; that up and coming stayer, Bright Flash, and the Queen's hope Valuation. This was quite one of the best spectacles of the season, but it was not without drama and after objection and a stewards' inquiry, Bruni was disqualified for interfering with Grey Baron in the last furlong; relegated to second place and Grey Baron promoted in his place.

The stewards were unable to see a film of the race taken from head on because five minutes before the race was due to take place the hydraulic arm carrying the patrol camera collapsed leaving its unfortunate operator on the floor of walking wounded. Luckily for the stewards they had a supplementary film of the race taken from a side angle and later he was able to testify that Brian Taylor and Bruni were the guilty parties.

The story of the race is easily told. Lester Pigott tried to lead from start to finish on Bright Flash, as has been his wont, but the stallion far from being strong and fit was borne out by the time, 3min 41.18sec, which was 12 seconds slower than the record. Bright Flash was never going well enough or fast enough to get away from his rivals. Once in the straight he was challenged immediately by Valuation, and he was shaken him off the two years.

At Goodwood Melina finished just behind Salote in the Lupe Stakes and today Salote has a favourite's chance of winning the Henry II Stakes. But I think that no one ought to be surprised if even she is beaten by Carfax, who won her last race at Windsor much more easily than a contest with Salote. She was not disgraced in my opinion. Finally the Netheravon Handicap may be won by Zerkidine, who finished sixth in the Chester Cup.

Forest Flower yet to burst into full bloom

By Michael Seely
Racing Correspondent

The Estuary brothers struck for the second time at Redcar yesterday. Following Peter's triumph with Sea Pigeon in the Vaux Gold Tankard on Monday, it was the turn of Michael to saddle the big race winner when Jon George took the Vaux Brewery Commemorative of the Royal Jubilee sprint handicap, carrying bottom weight.

Petard and Broom's Secret disputed the lead until Luke Splendid took over a furlong and a half from home inside the distance the veteran lightweight, Cliff Parkes, drove Jon George to the front to win by a head and a length. The last finishing King Crocus was only a head away in third place. King Crocus was probably the best horse in the race, as he was shut in for most of the race and that he had to switch his momentum round the entire field to deliver his challenge. The 9-4 favourite, Muster Lane, proved a disappointment, dropping out to finish last but one after showing early speed.

Jon George belongs to Mrs George Newman of Dorset, and is named after her two sons. Easterby said that the three-year-old will now be sent to the 1977-78 season. The 1977-78 season was last year with Roundabout. Easterby went on to say that Mrs Newman will probably be sent to the Nassau Stakes at Goodwood.

As far as the future is concerned, the most significant event yesterday was the decision of the Brook Holiday's filly, Forest Flower, in the Mareside Maiden Stakes. Edward Hyde was exuding confidence throughout and had only to push Forest Flower out with hands and heels to beat Decoy Lady by four lengths.

The winner was bought by her owner for 3,800 guineas at the Houghton Sales and was bred by Dick Ball in Leamington. By Fine Lady, Forest Flower is out of the My Babu mare, Pagnose, who is from the same family as Rally-moss. Mr Holiday purchased the filly as a yearling for 1,000 guineas. He would like to have her at Clebury Stud. And what a fine acquisition to the paddocks she is going to make when her racing career is over.

Her trainer, Denis Smith, who was delighted by the success of this handsome, rangy filly, said: "Forest Flower has a wonderful temperament and she could be a useful racehorse in the making. Her next target will be the maiden event at the Newcastle Plate meeting and we'll see how we go from there."

That was Smith's third success of the meeting and Hyde rode a double for the second day

running, having earlier partnered Guy Need's Referendum to a hard-fought win over Cherta Pearl in the Noreman Handicap. Another jockey to have two successes was Stuart Webster who took the first race of the afternoon on Ramstar and the final event on Badsworth Boy.

At Beverley this evening that ever competitive race for two-year-old fillies, the £3,500 Hilary Needer Trophy has drawn its usual strong field. I am going to take a chance with Rohan's Grey Cot, who came home fast after a slow start to finish fifth to Amaranth at York. The form of this race is working out well. The fourth horse, Salara Goddess, has since scored at Lankar, and Elegance, only eighth this afternoon, was a stylish winner at Sandown Park on Monday.

The likely favourite is Montelima, who gained a convincing victory for Barry Hills at Haydock Park recently. Montelima showed a great deal of pace for an animal by Wolver Hollow out of a Hornbeam mare and is sure to go close today.

Montelima receives 5lb from Ackbarrow and Chant Lady. Ackbarrow has shown courage in her three recent decisive victories at Pontefract, Edinburgh and Hamilton Park. Chant Lady's winning sequence was recently interrupted when beaten by Canby Yaxton at Catterick Bridge, and she may not be lulled by this uphill five furlong.

The other maiden apart from Grey Cot with an outstanding chance is Tim Molloy's Lady Lida, who ran with great promise when fourth behind Mehendana at Haydock. The third horse that afternoon, Forest Flower, that form a boost when winning yesterday. But although Rohan would be happier if this afternoon's race was run over six furlongs, I am making Grey Cot to win from Montelima and Lady Lida. Other likely winners at Beverley are Henry Cecil's Wolvenhampton and Leicester scorer, Countess Lor, who has Gradiva to overcome in the Silver Jubilee Stakes, and Stormy Summer in the Westwood Handicap Stakes.

At Great Yarmouth, David Robinson's good sprinter, Shaggy, can defy top weight when he broke Holiday's Handicap Stakes. Michael Stoute, who saddles three two-year-old winners on Monday, can continue the sequence with Royal Lad, who has most to fear from Whitson in the Fee Farm Stakes. A third likely success for Newmarket could be gained by Peter Grimes in the Silver Jubilee Trophy.



startling news on his injured knee.

umps in St Catharine's to stop record being equalled

By A Special Correspondent

Little change looks likely at the top in this year's Cambridge University May bumping races, which start today. Pembroke last year topped Lady Margaret on the last day, should stay ahead, with Lady Margaret II but Jesus and Ivy and 3rd Trinity may each gain a place at the expense of Fitzwilliam who seem too highly placed.

Lower down St Catharine's have the form to recover the four places they lost last year and in doing so prevent Lady Margaret II from equalling the record for the highest second beat. At the moment they are one place short. Magdalen, who start second in the second division, should climb back to the first, while in the women's divisions Newham look set for a third victory as head.

Starting positions are: 1st and 2nd Pembroke, 3rd Trinity, 4th St Catharine's, 5th Trinity, 6th St Catharine's, 7th Trinity, 8th St Catharine's, 9th Trinity, 10th St Catharine's, 11th Trinity, 12th St Catharine's, 13th Trinity, 14th St Catharine's, 15th Trinity, 16th St Catharine's, 17th Trinity, 18th St Catharine's, 19th Trinity, 20th St Catharine's, 21st Trinity, 22nd St Catharine's, 23rd Trinity, 24th St Catharine's, 25th Trinity, 26th St Catharine's, 27th Trinity, 28th St Catharine's, 29th Trinity, 30th St Catharine's, 31st Trinity, 32nd St Catharine's, 33rd Trinity, 34th St Catharine's, 35th Trinity, 36th St Catharine's, 37th Trinity, 38th St Catharine's, 39th Trinity, 40th St Catharine's, 41st Trinity, 42nd St Catharine's, 43rd Trinity, 44th St Catharine's, 45th Trinity, 46th St Catharine's, 47th Trinity, 48th St Catharine's, 49th Trinity, 50th St Catharine's, 51st Trinity, 52nd St Catharine's, 53rd Trinity, 54th St Catharine's, 55th Trinity, 56th St Catharine's, 57th Trinity, 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THE ARTS

Gentle Spirit/Soldier's Tale

Theatre Royal, Bath

William Mann

John Tavener's major opera about St Teresa of Lisieux is due for production at Covent Garden next year. Since completing it, he has written another short opera, *A Gentle Spirit*, based on a short story by Dostoevsky. It was commissioned for the Bath Festival at which Tavener is a featured composer, and had its premiere on Monday.

Tomorrow and on Friday and Saturday it will be given in London at the Coliseum Theatre and then taken on tour by the Arts Council's Contemporary Music Network, which commissioned the piece.

A Gentle Spirit concerns a Russian pawnbroker a century ago, whose wife has just committed suicide by throwing herself out of a window. He is left with a body in his house, and he is prostrated beside it, asking himself what drove her to take her life.

The action flashes back to show their first meeting in his shop, his miserly refusal to give her the necessary money in ex-

change for her possessions, then his offer to marry her, then his swift alienation and final rejection. She was more than proud not to take him. His memories of her alive bring her into his presence, then remove her, several times, each entrance and exit motivated by an object or a remembered word.

They are the only two characters. Kenneth Wootton is the distraught loving-despising husband who realises too late what went wrong, and Elise Ross is the inferior, humiliated, yet also self-determined wife.

The theme of *A Gentle Spirit* will be appreciated, contains much to grip an audience and provoke thought. Admirers of Tavener's music will recognise his long-standing, inexhaustible preoccupation with human death in a context of Christian belief in immortality. He has expressed it most eloquently in the quiet, fervent requiem works, two of them due for performance later in this Bath Festival.

The music of *A Gentle Spirit* is also characteristically powerful and intense; not difficult for an audience to understand, but personal in tone of voice. Obviously it is sombre music; in "Torture" terms, perhaps too sombre, the great moments taking place in the orchestra pit and they were splendidly played by the Nash Ensemble under Mark Elder.

Miss Ross and Mr Wootton sang with due intensity and made the shadowy drama live; but they were more declarative than playing to do and one longed, in the context of Gerard Manley's libretto, for them to expand emotions (obviously interior, since it is a play about a couple unwilling to exteriorize mutual dissatisfaction, in extended vocal monologues or duets).

The two solo vocalists were perhaps inhibited also by Alan Barlow's dingy cabaret setting and David Williams's dour production. The music may more accurately reflect Tavener's ebullient temperament than this performance suggested.

After an interval the lights went up on an inventive, sharp and mercifully bright production by the same team of Stravinsky's *The Soldier's Tale*. Mark Elder and his ensemble on stage (Gervase de Peyer outstanding on the clarinet) gave as brilliantly pointed an account of the score as I can remember.

Edward Aizenza excelled as the Devil, in protean diversity of disguise (epidemiologist, sergeant-major, female pedlar, pseudo-Paganini, and red-haired ruffian). Melanie Parr's princess looked good enough to devour Kevin Williams blundered amusingly as the soldier. The set looks plain but nicely diversified.



Alberto Sordi in Un Borghese Piccolo Piccolo

Afterthoughts on Cannes

David Robinson

Film critics' friends and acquaintances have an invariable question about film festivals: when you see 70 or 80 films in the course of 10 days, don't they all become utterly confused in the memory? The answer is that they don't; but quite a different phenomenon occurs. Some of them seem to be erased as if they were two hours spent on them. The first section looks like a collection of the most others, which perhaps made little impression at time of viewing, gain more and more substance in the recollection.

At Cannes this year the one that stuck like this was Mario Monicelli's *Un Borghese Piccolo Piccolo* (An Average Little Man). The immediate impression was of a muddle, a film apparently changing course so often as positively to bewilder. The first section looks like a collection of the most others, which perhaps made little impression at time of viewing, gain more and more substance in the recollection.

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student action in the years of political consciousness. When a group of students are seen demonstrating against the building of the airport, Jun happens to be walking in the opposite direction. Jun's whole life, in fact, is a series of accidents, exchange their several unhappy identities. The setting—a forlorn desert inn—is an appropriate addition to the Altman's growing collection of the more grotesque forms of Americana.

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Television

The Malvern Enigma

ATV

Michael Ratcliffe

"That's a good tune, Edward", said Alice Edgar as her husband fingered out the "Enigma" theme from which sounded strangely like the chorus of "Rudolf Brunnens". And Edward replied to the effect that whilst it wasn't up to much in itself, something could certainly be made of it. So Alice turned the cover of the large album on her knee to reveal the famous dedication, and the Variations (played by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra under Vernon Handley) began. Each was illustrated by an actor impersonating the dedicatee—Jaeger, Griffith, Dora Penney,

Two Stars for Comfort

ATV

Stanley Reynolds

Surely there must have been English actors apart from Kenneth More who smiled that little smile and breathed that stoic sigh full of middle-class grit. Kenneth More is after all a national type. But he is unique. It is odd that someone who so embodies the 1950s idea of the English adult male, John Bull in a blazer and on his fourth gin and tonic, should be a one-off item.

John Mortimer's 1962 piece of *Fifties Auld Lang Syne*, *Two Stars for Comfort*, was an odd choice for late Seventies television. But this is a play set in

coronation year and we are celebrating the silver jubilee. That is gimmicky enough I suppose for a bank holiday Monday.

Mr More played his perennial part, Sam Turner, the rebel publicist hellbent on following his own scapegrace ways while his marriage breaks up and he slips into middle age; a figure of fun and ridicule in the river-side pub which was for Sam a national type. But he is unique. It is odd that someone who so embodies the 1950s idea of the English adult male, John Bull in a blazer and on his fourth gin and tonic, should be a one-off item.

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Winifred Norbury, etc.—behaving characteristically in the realising of Malvern, Hereford, and Madresfield Court. Nigel Warrack's dramatized documentary was as much a celebration of that glorious countryside as of Edgar, and, but for the fact that ATV has admirably sponsored this month's revival of the Malvern Festival, it is hard to believe that it would have been made at all.

Two masterpieces awaited Mr Warrack's pretty programme throughout—Ken Russell's television film on the composer's life and environment, and Sir Frederick Ashton's ballet of the Variations and the friends playing within. To anyone who had seen Russell's film, *The Malvern Enigma* would seem conventional in its handling of people in landscape, and even, with its shots of Elgar equine at the end, of land at his feet, deliberately and

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ENTERTAINMENTS

Listing of theatres and cinema listings.

BALLET

36.161 (Credit Card) ...

THEATRES

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THEATRES

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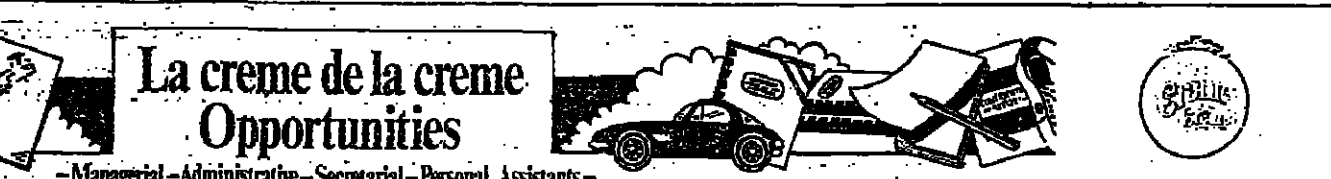
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Tom Jackson on the wider implications of the Gouriet judgment

How the judges declared open season on the unions for right-wing hunters

Few people have appreciated the wider significance of the long-running skirmish between the National Association for Freedom and the Post Office unions, which reaches its climax in the House of Lords next week. A great deal more is at stake than a parochial legal wrangle over the anomalous restrictions on the right to strike of Post Office workers: their lordships' judgment will test the real effectiveness of recent Labour Government legislation to safeguard trade union rights.

In short, when the Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office Engineering Union, with the assistance of the TUC, appeal against the decisions of Lord Denning's Court of Appeal on January 27, we shall be deciding the whole trade union movement from a potentially grave threat to its interests.

The story goes back to last November, when the UPW blocked mail to the Grunwick film processing laboratory which was refusing its workers the right to join a union. The National Association for Freedom (NAFF) immediately sought an injunction against us on the grounds that we were infringing Sections 38 and 68 of the 1953 Post Office Act, which made it an offence to

"willfully detain or delay" the mails or to encourage others to do so. However, the issue was not decided, since we agreed to drop our boycott in response to the company's agreement to allow the Arbitration and Conciliation Advisory Service to arbitrate.

Then came the proposed one-week boycott in mid-January of mails and telephone calls to South Africa. Within hours of the UPW's boycott plans leaking to the press, the director of the NAFF, Mr John Gouriet, asked the Attorney General to seek an injunction restraining the UPW and also the POEU, who had joined the boycott. When Mr Sam Silkin refused, Mr Gouriet, obviously well prepared for just such an eventuality, went straight to the High Court. But there again he was turned down, for Mr Justice Stocker stated that he could not override the Attorney General's prerogative to exercise his discretion.

Rebuffed, Mr Gouriet then appealed to Lord Denning. A special sitting of the Court of Appeal was convened on the morning of Saturday, January 15—only 36 hours before the boycott was due to begin—and Lord Denning came to the rescue of the NAFF and granted an interim injunction against us.

However, the subsequent public controversy concentrated exclusively on the dramatic constitutional clash between the Attorney General and the judges, and in the process the wider threat to trade unionism was forgotten.

Although the judges decided by 2 to 1—Lord Denning in the minority—that they could not review the Attorney General's discretion, they also decided that the refusal of the Attorney General did not prevent Mr Gouriet from going ahead with his own proceedings. He could not obtain a permanent injunction, but could seek what is called a "declaration of illegality" and on the strength of this could be granted an interim injunction pending a full decision by the court. This precedent was revoked.

The effect of the judgment is that any private citizen who has no special interest at stake, but is claiming to uphold some general public right, is entitled to apply to the court for a declaration that any trade union conduct of which he disapproves is either a criminal act or at least unlawful, and could obtain a temporary injunction while the court deliberates on his application for a declaration.

Stripped of its legal jargon, what this means is that the

majority decision of the Court of Appeal has enormously extended the range of people who are able to mount civil proceedings to frustrate the actions of trade unions. Prior to this a private citizen would, for all practical purposes, have to show that he was suffering personal damage before he could sue the union. And even then the 1974-76 Trade Union and Labour Relations Acts afford substantial protection to unions and their members, and grant almost complete immunity from liability if sued. Where a private citizen could not claim a special interest but was claiming a breach of some public right, he would in the past have had to obtain the Attorney General's consent. Without such consent he could go no further. The appeal judges changed all that when they allowed such a private citizen to bypass the Attorney General, if he refuses to act, and go straight to the High Court.

It is important to recognize that the trade union actions concerned would not necessarily be limited to a case where the criminal act is threatened. It is a small step beyond this decision for a court in some future case to hold that a private individual can institute civil proceedings against a

union to restrain conduct which, while perhaps not illegal in the sense of being criminal, is nevertheless unlawful.

Industrial action sometimes involves activities such as threatening a breach of contract, which would normally be regarded as unlawful. Consequently, despite the immunities provided under Section 13 of the 1974-76 Acts, such activities would be vulnerable to the injunction procedure endorsed by the Court of Appeal.

That these serious implications should have been missed out of the acres of newspaper surrounding the Silkin v Denning case can be attributed in part to the subtlety of the legal argument employed. Reporters in court confessed afterwards to having not understood the implications of the judgment. Having considered the small print, Labour lawyers are now convinced that the Gouriet judgment could be extended by successive judges to drive a coach and horses through the immunities conferred on unions by recent legislation. The history of trade union legislation since at least 1906 has been that the courts have devoted considerable judicial ingenuity to side-stepping statutory provisions enacted by Parliament.

The protection conferred by Sections 13 and 14 of the Trade

Union and Labour Relations Acts, for example, could not be more clearly stated. Nevertheless, Lord Justice Lawton's judgment in the Gouriet case showed how unwitting the court was to accept them. "This might well be the state of the law", he conceded at one stage, but "if it is, the public, in my opinion, have cause for concern", and he went on to suggest a loophole by means of the injunction procedure.

The battle of the trade union movement over the past 100 years to gain and preserve statutory immunity and protection for its activities has been a long, hard fight. Next week's hearing by the Law Lords will determine whether the benefits we have gained are once more at risk. If the Court of Appeal's decision is upheld, the consideration may have to be given to further parliamentary legislation to ensure that the benefits and immunities conferred by the recent Acts are fully preserved. For as things stand, open season has been declared for right-wing groups to place trade union action in jeopardy. This will be especially true of the group's action or industrial action on human rights issues.

The author is General Secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers.

Bernard Levin Tasting the fruits of a ripe new age

In general the picture of the music starving in a garret is a myth

A recent performance of all six Bartok quartets in two concerts by the New Hungarian Quartet (but I can remember the old one) set off a series of reflections. (The first of which I may say, was that Muller is growing old; he flitted refused to come, and indeed began to scream and throw himself about in a most distressful manner, insisting that two consecutive evenings of Bartok quartets would kill him.)

I can trace my reaction to these extraordinary works through high on 30 years. When I first heard them, I simply could not make head or tail of a single bar, and gave them up as so much meaningless cacophony. Then I did not see ears on them for more than a decade, when, feeling that I ought to try again, I had another go, and was amazed to find how accessible they had become in the meantime. To be sure, I did not go about whistling the tunes (he would have a curious configuration of the law and palate who could), but there was no doubt in my mind, at the end of my second serious attempt, not only that the set meant something, but that each work had a real musical structure.

Yet the quartets, in the dozen years that had elapsed between hearings, had not changed. No doubt I had; but hardly in relation to these works, for I had not listened to them in all that time. So what was the new element in the equation?

Only, I take it, the world. The fundamental change had occurred in the circumstances; it was hearing the Bartok quartets with ears that were listening in a different musical world.

It is a truism that great artists are ahead of their time; in addition to being a truism, however, it is almost invariably false. Certainly, there was a man in the gallery at the first performance of the *Eroica* who called out "I'd pay another kreutzer if the thing would stop", true as it was, and Tchaikovsky was a terrible flop in Paris (is it, or is it not, a fact that there were, and occasionally, in antique shops and museums still are, whistles made for the phoned demonstration of the *Concerto for Tchaikovsky*?). True, I believe likewise, that the audience at the first performance of *Le Sacre du Printemps* set the theatre of the public in a general state of shock, and the picture of the musician starving in a garret, because his works, one day to be recognized as among the world's greatest masterpieces, are found incomprehensible to the public, is a myth. Great composers have lived miserably, pursued by creditors, but that was because systems of copyright and royalties did not exist until comparatively modern times; very rarely, I believe, has an artist opposed to material reward, eluded an artist of enduring worth.

Bartok, though in his early days he was by no means the highly popular composer he has become (the *Concerto for Orchestra* has long been a permanent part of the repertoire), was not an outcast, ignored by public and professionals alike. That much is hardly true of Alban Berg, never mind Bartok; and today, of course, the helm has swung hard the other way, so that there is no character or scribbler too absurd to be taken seriously. But it is one thing for music to win respect; it is quite another for it to achieve real understanding; and yet another for it to be truly popular. (Though I can think of no truly significant composer, or other artist, for that matter, who has looked deeply into the heart of man, and brought back what he found there, and yet failed to win a general following. It could hardly be otherwise; art is the expression of all universes, and any artist who speaks to us all about something that affects us all will command our attention.)

It may be, though it would

Words speak louder than action for Commonwealth leaders

In the next 10 days leaders of 35 Commonwealth countries, representing a quarter of the world's population, hold their biennial meeting here in London, with a weekend interlude at Gleneagles. Although the statistics of the occasion are impressive, the reality is somewhat elusive. What are they all going to do, these great men?

The answer is to talk, in a fairly unbuttoned way, and not attempt to take decisions of any moment. Most newspaper articles about the Commonwealth, as one recalls, end up by saying that to get together and talk is a worthy objective in itself, and sufficient justification for the Commonwealth's continuing existence.

Well, maybe so, but the Amin affair shows how difficult it is to talk frankly. The British Government has had to go to enormous lengths to secure the non-productive result of keeping the Ugandan President out.

For it is out of the question, in the modern world, for a country like Britain to speak its mind openly. Our influence is fragile and pathetically circumscribed. To have acted to bar President Amin (whose regime is not the worst in Africa) from the outset would have caused great ructions among other African states (last year, after all, Amin was President of the Organisation of

African Unity) and probably led to a break up of the Commonwealth.

The question is whether a Commonwealth which cannot pronounce itself in favour of basic moral values would be worth having anyway. The secretary general, Mr Shridath Ramphal, has gone some way to expressing this concern.

"How to strike the balance of political judgment between the two extremes of declamation and silence is sometimes difficult, as he put it, but it would be entirely illusory to believe that such a judgment could, or indeed should, be avoided altogether. There will be times in the affairs of the Commonwealth when one member's conduct will provoke the wrath of others beyond the limits of silence. Any other relationship would be so sterile as to be futile."

All the same, it seems unlikely that the Commonwealth will communicate the Amin regime still less define where it stands on matters of principle, by drawing up a code of good conduct which its members should respect. There are too many skeletons around too many moral ambiguities to resolve.

Judging from past form, the Commonwealth will probably devote much of its time to southern Africa. Rhodesia is a moral issue, certainly, and on



this Commonwealth solidarity does count for something. It will be interesting to see if Britain is still in the dock as the Africans have placed successive governments, Labour or Conservative. Despite the repeated and laborious efforts to promote a settlement in Rhodesia, Britain still tends to be criticized and has received scant thanks along the way. At heart the Africans remain suspicious of Britain's role and still blame Britain for failing to act decisively both at the time of Mr Smith's seizure of power and later.

Dr David Owen, bringing more energy to his post than his predecessor at the Foreign Office, is taking some risks in his diplomacy. As things stand, however, the prospects of a settlement, or of budging Mr Smith, look no better than they were. Dr Owen will present a report on the latest soundings to bring about a new constitution for an independent Rhodesia/Zimbabwe, but it will be fortunate if the debate produces more light than heat.

The limitations of talking, even in friendly countries, are evident enough. This applies even in the economic sphere. In theory members of the Commonwealth, because they appreciate each other's point of view, can play a more conciliatory role with its coming to wider international meetings, as at the United Nations. But as the collapse into acrimony of the recent North-South dialogue in Paris shows, there is a gap between theory and practice.

Can the Commonwealth help to smooth things over? It would be encouraging to think so. A good deal of work has been done by economic officials, and an agreement has been reached to help close the gap between rich and poor. But its practical effects are questionable.

Britain may argue against

confrontation, and rightly so. Yet the difficulty of making progress may be seen in the fact that three different sets of negotiations were required before the real negotiations started in the North-South dialogue. The Government had first to adjudicate between conflicting interests in Whitehall, it then had to go through a complicated barrier with its EEC partners in Brussels, and finally the industrial countries as a group tried to present a common front at the conference proper. In such a muddle, to suppose that the Commonwealth can "light the way" seems wishful thinking.

Yet however limited, the Commonwealth may be, no one would really want it to disappear. Mr Ramphal, never loath to use seven or eight words where one would do, says the Commonwealth is not a club but "a coming-together of humanity in all its variety". It is a sentimental, well-meaning, slightly confused, later-day survival of old historical ties; it means like this only once in two years; everyone speaks the same language; and it costs little to run. Let us hope the conversation flows.

David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

The risks in linking language to nationalist politics

In the main hall of the museum of the Romanian Communist Party in Bucharest, among glass cases containing fading party membership cards and yellowing sheets of historic agtoprop, there stands a replica of Trajan's Column in Rome, with its Latin inscriptions.

At first glance, it might appear that a monument celebrating the glories of the Roman Empire has very little to do with the policies of the Romanian Communist Party. But since its presence in this place is clearly not accidental, it might be an idea to take a second look.

In fact it is connected, not only with Romanian foreign policy, but also with the current moves in Quebec to displace English as the language of the province. The link is the political power that can reside in a question of language.

Since the early 1960s, Romanian foreign policy has emphasized its independence of the Soviet Union. The Government has followed a parallel policy

in the cultural area, designed to surround itself on three sides by Slavonic countries, is historically, and linguistically a Latin nation rather than a Slav one, and is closer to Western Europe than to Russia.

Hence, French has replaced Russian as the first foreign language taught in schools. The spelling of the country's name has been changed from "Rumania" to "Romania". And—yes, here is—the replica of Trajan's Column, with its Latin inscription, stands as a decoration in the party museum, probably for the first time in several centuries that the Latin language has been used for a political purpose.

Actually, Romania and Quebec illustrate two ways in which the power of a language issue can be manifested. In Romania, the current flows from politics into language; in Quebec, language is used as an instrument of political policy. We see the same phenomenon at the other end of Russia's long

European frontier, in Finland. Finland is officially bilingual in Finnish and Swedish, not only to the detriment of the country's small Swedish-speaking minority, but also, in view of Finland's delicate position vis-à-vis the Soviet Union, to emphasize its ties with the rest of Scandinavia.

In Quebec, the current flows from language into politics, which is the more common situation. French speakers there feel strongly about the status of their language, and René Lévesque, the provincial premier, is giving political expression.

As ethnic groups assert their identity with new political demands, language usually plays a part. The very phrase "mother tongue" indicates how deep are the roots of people's feelings about their language and its dignity.

So we have Welsh nationalists demanding the right to conduct their lives in Welsh, and Basques, Catalans, Bretons and Flemings making the same de-

mand on behalf of their own language. Not to mention the much more violent language wars which have erupted from time to time on the Indian sub-continent.

The issue in these disputes is not only a symbolic one. Where two languages coexist, one is usually subordinated to the other. It is usually a good idea to speak French at the present time.

And linguistic separatism has its price. It may mean separation from a major stream of civilization. The Quebecois do not risk that, because French is a world language, and even the Flemings share their language with a dynamic and modern nation, Holland. But the Catalan separatists had no answer to the Madrid command that they demanded in a recent article: "How many scientists can you find who will lecture on nuclear physics in Catalan?"

It is not likely to see Welsh becoming the language of Wales because most Welsh people will never out of being a part of the

English-speaking world. The Gaelic revival did not triumph along with Irish nationalism. The Hebrew revival did not triumph, even though bilingual Hebrew needed more reviving than Gaelic to turn it into a modern language. I recall an Israeli in his 40s telling me with aristocratic pride: "Hebrew is my mother's modest tongue, and there aren't many people of my age who can say that."

But it triumphed as a price. Any Israeli who knows only Hebrew is separated from much of the western world, and this is a price that has been paid.

Despite new outbursts of linguistic assertion, some languages will still be driven into extinction by the exigencies of the day. English, because it is both a means of establishing a collective identity and a special way of looking at the world, the event when it happens, calls for a respectful sympathy for the bereaved.

Norman Moss

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Norman Moss

Understandably, one necessarily grows greye years, but I sus in artistic matters it least more often than arise: offers the fruit of the same olive tree edge. It is likely a more abundant, his maturity than in b far from the artist who as to acquire a taste ripe when we are u selves. Perhaps we all acquire experience as does, in order to u exactly what he is say ing, and yet another for it to be truly popular. (Though I can think of no truly significant composer, or other artist, for that matter, who has looked deeply into the heart of man, and brought back what he found there, and yet failed to win a general following. It could hardly be otherwise; art is the expression of all universes, and any artist who speaks to us all about something that affects us all will command our attention.)

It may be, though it would

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The condition known as tinnitus takes many forms. A profoundly deaf person may hear bells ringing inside his head. Continuously. For every waking moment. Or he may hear the scream of machinery. Or noises like escaping steam, or rushing water. It is not unusual to hear two or three different sounds at the same time.

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Mrs Thatcher to acquire a Welsh voice?

Sunday newspaper speculation that she is to be the favoured for the job of press liaison chief to Mrs Thatcher does not surprise—Russell Lewis. "But I think it's all hypothetical," he told me at his Carshalton home, Surrey.

Cardiff-born Mr Lewis has a formidable list of qualifications for the Thatcher job. He is a sharp-penned political journalist and economic whizz-kid. As director of the Conservative Political Centre during the Heath days, he made no secret of his disagreements with the former leader. He is a former chairman of the Bow Group and is current president of the Selsdon Group.

Rumours, not long ago, that he was to become speech writer to Mrs Thatcher came to nothing.

Certainly, no potential prime minister could have a more committed propagandist. Mr Lewis's recent biography of Mrs Thatcher ends with these words: "It is a matter of vast good fortune for this country... that the Conservatives have a leader with a genuine alternative to the status quo, a real opportunity to restore prosperity, social harmony and national self-respect."

The knuckle-downers will be back with their tollies at the White Horse Hotel, Rottingdean, on Sunday. So will the judges, saboteurs and noseoppers. Which is just another way of saying that the South of England Open Marbles Championships are imminent.

By George! the nation rejoiced

I regret to announce a slight lapse in the customary accuracy of Sir Charles Pearce the eminent historian. I refer him to the account of George III's jubilee celebrations in *The Times* yesterday.

Sir Charles writes in the current issue of *Contemporary Review* that "the fifty years of George III in 1810 was scarcely noticed, or at any rate hardly observed".

The king's golden jubilee had, however, been joyously celebrated throughout the country and empire in the previous year on October 25, 1809, that date being the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the throne.

Amidst the jollity, a humane touch was introduced by the pardoning of all deserters from the navy, whether they returned to duty or not. This act was all the more remarkable in that Britain was at war with France.

to use it", they are said to have been told by the President's cousin, Hugh Carter, who runs part of the in-house business. "The President doesn't want to get out on the court and find it full."

That seems sensible to me. But I notice that the booking system applies to both when the President is in and out of town. That makes less sense.

London observations

The greater part of the Australian diplomatic delegation to the Commonwealth Conference is lodged at the Savoy Hotel. Malcolm Fraser's busy young men seem always to be in a hurry and, as waiters in the Grill have pointed out, do not realize that chateaubriand, very well done takes more than five minutes to cook.

The waiters are called "mate" and "cobber" and many of them believe that "mates of forries" (when asked for) are underground trains full of uniformed constables.

Further west, the jubilee decorations in Burlington Arcade are a clear indication of how the shoppers and the shopkeepers of this land feel. All the countries of the Commonwealth are represented by their national flags (several times) except for Uganda, which is not represented at all.

Out of court

As if he did not have enough to worry about, President Carter is reported by the *Washington Post* as having reserved the right personally to see in use by staff of the White House tennis court.

"You must have personal permission each time you want

Poke in the eye for the cynics

Sweets with names like Ruby Road and Jewel Road in east London were made for Jubilee parties. The terraced dwellings of Walthamstow, built between the Lea marshes and Epping Forest in the 1890's to house the clerks and artisans, are brought within easy reach of the City by the expanding Great Eastern Railway, have yet to suffer from the blight of the modern planner. The sense of community remains.

Monarchist to the core, the display of Royal portraits and Union Jacks would have gladdened the old Imperialist heart of Joe Chamberlain. Only Ruby Road's house-radiators, a social-working couple by profession, had any qualms.

"We want to show a sense of community without being servile," explained the progressive wife. An inspired compromise was found. Happy Day, the first day proclaimed in a paper.

Staple street party fancy dress compen the children's tea. The same old story, by that ubiquitous modern celebration, the pub piano, with pub pianist, was to be held out "There'll an England" for a photographer from *IT* Times.

The last time Ruby Road did themselves the Coronation in 19 the then MP, Mr Att and then his picture the children. Nobody was present on this day. The police round the Ruby Roaders in fine style by sending flash in lights, sound and race up the st midnight. Sweeney s

Postscript: A London reader—telegraphic address "H writes to point out that horses do not eat straw, parti underground car parks. He feels they will interrupt the South Bank fireworks display with some anti-dinatory. Apropos of my item on chain mail, a reader has sent out 20 copies within 96 hours of receiving the total of 26,947,368,421 letters would have been received end of the month. Second class, the revenue up been £1,751,578,947. More on those morale-shattering monarchies. Represented by the Liberty Belle and Easter Lily. The Tasmania re appealed to PBS for slate pencils for his school days is now receiving more than he can cope with.



en, in her moving speech made to put more urgency into Africa that the declaration of

ajesty attempted no new
is of what by common
is indefinable—and yet
ible enough in the guest
Gaidhall yesterday.
at 10 per cent, as the
ut it, that is visible,
and functional in the
weak arrangement gets
towards. One of the
of the membership
ularity of many of the
that worry the Heads
ment, certain general
ways emerge at these
and are discussed from
alled range of experi-
and subsequently carried
into the machinery of
cision-making in ways
accelerate results. At
meeting an effort was

state wants the Rhodesian out-
come, inevitable anyway, to be
shaped finally by war alone.

The Commonwealth meets
after two years of spreading Rus-
sian and Cuban influence
throughout Africa which has
given rise to anxieties all the
African leaders share, and to
no single state, however
far from the conflicts on the map,
can be indifferent. The unsolved
problem of Rhodesia is a danger
to a degree that it was not even
in 1975, after a succession of
Commonwealth conclaves on the
subject.

No association, however volun-
tary or unstructured, can exist
devoid of some set of guiding
principles. It was out of the
bitter struggles over Rhodesia
and the issue of arms for South

Commonwealth governments
cannot leave London silent about
the reasons why the Ugandan
chair is empty.

Commonwealth aid and co-
operation does much good, moral
as well as material, within
regimes that are now widely dif-
ferent, and for governments that
have come into power in varied
ways. No one form of govern-
ment prevails. The opposition
leaves from some of them are
welcome guests at Gaidhall
yesterday. The possibilities of
change, of response to the
people's will and mandate, are
personified at this conference in
the person of Mr Moraji Desai,
the Prime Minister of India.
Once again, at this conference,
there is a moral issue, for friends
to face among themselves.

neral election in Spain As for the right, most of its Sho

Form colleges

alts

Preconditions for fascism

occult and an apathy towards politics and political action.

Coup in the Seychelles

(2) It has been suggested in the press that President Manchan's downfall is due to his life-style and "play-boy" characteristics. I know Mr. Manchan and I know the Seychellois people. Mr Manchan is the most popular leader among his people. His life-style gave hope and international awareness to a people who had been for long neglected and forgotten.

(3) Mr Manchan has been the father of the Seychellois nation and

From Baron Jean van den Bosch

Last December a EEC-Yugoslavia declaration signed in Belgrade emphasized a determination to forge stronger ties between this communist country and the Community.

This remarkable development of EEC's foreign relations extends to countries, whose political leaders obviously do not share the views expressed by Mr. Marten and the Tribune group".

"Yours faithfully,

AAN VAN DEN BOSCH,
avenue de l'Hippodrome,
1050 Brussels.

from Professor P. A. Reynolds

Rhodesian raid

This rule, developed under customary international law as part of the norms of police activities on a high seas rather than of land warfare against guerrilla forces, is an exception to rules against the use of force outside national boundaries.

Despite some ambiguity, our purview it seems that the military action against an offender must commence within the territory of the offended state, the pursuit of the offender must not be interrupted, and the amount of force used must be only that necessary to counter the particular situation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From the Chairman of the Food and

For food companies, the effect of a price freeze would inevitably be to turn inadequate profits into losses and therefore drastically reduce investment programmes, the majority of which are geared to improving efficiency to give the consumer better values. Without these better values, our products would be supplanted by imports from countries where profits are still regarded as essential. Not

From Mr Denis Mahon
Sir, Lord Reigate's home (May 31)

Nevertheless, compensatory payments within the Treasury from the National Land Fund to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. If and when they take place in connection with the abolition of the "exemption" of tax¹ have recently been cited in support of the contention that public expenditure is being incurred — no mean body, if true. On April 28 the Chief Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Joel Barnett) replied to Mr. Patrick Carmichael, M.P., that the Government are not by themselves public expenditure, but payments from the National Land Fund to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in respect of property accepted in lieu of tax by the latter represent the acquisition of property by the Government for a consideration.

But Mr Barnett also stated at the same time in answer to a question whether such payments were mandatory rather than optional, that the 1946 Act establishing the Land Fund, as amended, "provides that the Treasury may pay to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, if they think fit, the amount of estate duty or capital transfer tax satisfied by the acceptance of the property: there is no mandatory requirement".

In an adjournment debate during the night of May 17-18, Mr Andrew

From Mr A. Kenneth Snowman
 Sir, On your form of May 28

All this really seems to provide no justification for dignifying such a stratagem by isolating it as a separate entity, when after all, it is in reality a second commission taken this time from the buyer (and one which has to be allowed for in its valuation) and which is, therefore, an integral part of the cost price of the article purchased.

I should like to suggest that we

the reality of the situation and, in future, simply report that lot sold-so brought so many pounds including the "buyer's premium". Since the "hammer" figure has become a misleading one now that it only represents a major percentage of the actual cost price which has to be paid.

Yours faithfully,
A. KENNETH SNOWMAN,
President,
The British Antique Dealers' Association,
10 Rutland Gate, SW7.

From Mrs Janet Todd
 I was very much surprised to

only would this have an adverse effect on the balance of payments, but farmers would lose markets for their products and suppliers of machinery their customers. Such a policy means that we would be directly engaged in unemployment. As wage-earners before they are consumers and, although the prospect of static food prices may be popular with the consumer, nine out of ten of the quarters of a million people who work in the food and drink processing industries would be crippling.

We would all like to see higher wages and lower prices, but the only way to ensure the higher standard of living for all the people is by allowing efficient businesses to make and keep sufficient funds to invest at a level comparable with other competitors, and to operate such investment to maximum efficiency.

To suggest freezing prices is totally unrealistic, even if it were possible, it would not be in the best interests of the members of the Welsh Labour Party or of any trade union.

Yours faithfully,
SECTOR LAING, Chairman.
Food and Drink Industries Council,
1-2 Cestrie Lane, SW1.

Faulds, TP (to whom I am indebted for sending me a transcript of the debate, pending delays in printing) drew the obvious conclusion from the fact that the acquisition of the assets in lieu of tax does not require such payments to be made, observing "since these payments are merely optional, and if they are deemed in some mysterious way, and however implausibly, to involve public expenditure, why not expend the public's money on a still altogether different basis?"

The contention that (unacceptable) public expenditure has been incurred seems to originate from the fact that the term "acquisition" is made use of in a sloppy manner. Nobody would deny that ownership of property acquired in lieu of tax is thereby transferred to the taxpayer, but the term "acquired" in "public acquisition" does not necessarily imply that this can only take place by purchase, which—on any commonsense grounds—does not occur in the particular circumstances. Nor is there any cash consideration, merely a capella *pro tanto* of tax debts.

To sum up, statutory provisions are made for citizens to discharge capital taxes in kind, provided naturally that in each particular case the qualifications of the items are acceptable and their valuations mutually agreed. However, the novel attempt is now being made, by means of the gratuitous involvement of the Land Fund, to introduce into the Aquatic Fund, a new type of expenditure, that of a general character: it is being claimed that the financial situation of the country as a whole can at any time inhibit and override the implementation of the provisions in question. But if this claim is seriously persisted in, resort to those provisions, the basic principle of which was thus undermined in question, becomes far less attractive to taxpayers.

Accordingly I would hope that the Trustees proposed by Lord Reigare would act not as an acquiring body but in a monitoring capacity to supervise the proper financial application of the resources of the Land Fund: and such application would not in future be in illegal connection with tax obligations discharged in kind, but, for the various other unexpended purposes which are at present permissible. And this would leave the existing enactments for acceptance in satisfaction of tax as really meaning just what they say.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS MAHON,
33 Cedocan Square, SW1.

Local education authority shall, in particular, have regard to the need for providing that provision is made for pupils who have not attained the age of five years by the provision of nursery schools or, where the authority consider the provision of such schools to be inexpedient, by the provision of nursery classes in other schools".

Local authorities have never, as far as I know, interpreted this as a mandatory duty, though both the Conservatives and the Labour Party have accepted that it is a desirable aim.

With regard to the position in Oxfordshire, as cited by the National Campaign for Nursery Education in your report, no changes have yet been made in nursery provision in Oxfordshire. The number of two nursery classes from wartime premises to the nearest First School, which was recommended by the Education Sub-committee on May 27.

Further economies will be reviewed by a working party in the coming months. Though I personally deprecate cuts in numbers of staff, I am sure that Oxford must be seen in the light of the generous level of nursery school provision made by the former City of Oxford Education Committee.

Yours, etc.

ANET TODD, Member,
Oxfordshire County Council
Education Committee,
The White Horse Hotel,
Reading Road, Quary,
Oxford.

From the Reverend Graham Dowell

St George may be more mythical than historical. So, probably, were King Arthur and King Alfred, but that doesn't diminish our affection for them. St George, moreover, we share with Greece and Ethiopia, whose peoples have close traditional ties with ours and surely today have strong need of the prayers of their national Saint.

If we wish our national Saint to be rather less military than either Alban or George, could not St. Hubert (the nearest we English ever got to Francis of Assisi) be considered? We may daily expect the mighty and incomparable Durham to stake his claim!

Yours sincerely,
GRAHAM DOWELL,
Tampstead Parish Church,
Church Row, NW3.

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1-629 9232

Governments are aimed by EEF for failure to aid UK exporters

Stephen Thomas, secretary of the Engineering Employers' Federation (EEF), has launched a bitter attack on governments for their failure to aid UK exporters. He said that the EEF's 5,700 member companies are being squeezed out of business by the competition from other countries which are subsidizing their exports. He said that the EEF's 5,700 member companies are being squeezed out of business by the competition from other countries which are subsidizing their exports. He said that the EEF's 5,700 member companies are being squeezed out of business by the competition from other countries which are subsidizing their exports.

Reaction to GEC solution awaited

Mr. Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, said that the Government is waiting for a reaction to the GEC solution. He said that the Government is waiting for a reaction to the GEC solution. He said that the Government is waiting for a reaction to the GEC solution.

London bourses stay shut

London bourses stay shut. The London Stock Exchange and the London Metal Exchange were closed today. The London Stock Exchange was closed due to a strike by its employees. The London Metal Exchange was closed due to a strike by its employees.

pc rise in beer sales forecast by 1985

pc rise in beer sales forecast by 1985. The Brewers' Society has forecast a 15% increase in beer sales by 1985. The Brewers' Society has forecast a 15% increase in beer sales by 1985.

ky sit-in

ky sit-in. A sit-in by 1,400 workers at the Kirkby plant of the British Leyland Motor Corporation. The sit-in is in protest against the company's plans to cut jobs.

disputes hit

disputes hit. Disputes between the British Leyland Motor Corporation and its workers. The disputes are over pay and conditions of work.

Double Green Shield stamps and deep-cut discounts could save shoppers £10m in a month Grocery chains set for High St price war

By Derek Harris. The biggest grocery retail sales battle since the trading stamps war of the early sixties opened last night with the first of a flood of television and press advertising boosting on the one hand deeper pricing and on the other extra stamp offers.

If the battle, set off by the Tesco chain's decision to drop Green Shield trading stamps, lasts intensively for a month—the most popular estimate in the trade—it could mean some £10m being offered to grocery shoppers in additional price cuts or via double stamp offers.

All Green Shield stamp outlets are giving double stamps on all purchases for at least 10 days. A number of Co-operative retail societies are also expected to offer for a short period double issues of the Co-op's blue stamp offers.

But the anti-stamp retailers are countering with claims of deep-cut discounts, although the trade is still waiting nervously for the unveiling of its new retailing strategy.

due today in time for start of trading tomorrow. All Tesco's main stores will be closed today to allow time for staff to change prices and set up new promotional material.

Tesco faces a big image-changing exercise because of its close association with Green Shield stamps over the past 14 years. It has set the scene in its "warm-up" advertising—the theme of which is that from tomorrow "Tesco gives you something you want more than stamps—price cuts that help keep the cost of living in check."

Tesco estimates it has £20m from the savings on Green Shield this coming year, plus "a little bit more" to distribute in price cuts. Initially it is expected to make cuts of 5 per cent on around 200 lines, with lesser cuts on the "range" of other goods, plus a number of special promotional discounts.

Tesco is spending £1.5m on television and other media advertising between now and the end of this month. This is the biggest single promotional cost of the High Street battle, but some of the

competitive campaigns are also expected to continue as their programmes for more new and bigger stores matured.

What Green Shield really needs is for a major group at present not giving stamps to switch policies, and there has been increasing speculation this could happen with Fine Fare, the supermarket chain subsidiary of Associated British Foods.

Green Shield has had "purely exploratory" talks with Fine Fare as with a number of other chains. But Mr. Keith Padden, marketing director of Fine Fare, sees no reason for his company to go back on its decision of 10 years ago to pull out of the then Sperry and Hutchinson pink stamps. He said: "Why should we switch? Only 20 per cent of our customers are in cash, and we are not in a position to give stamps to the other 80 per cent."

In the High Street scrum of the next few days Fine Fare is planning nothing spectacular. Only if one of its big stores is closed for a day or more will it take "violent evasive action" locally.

Provisional March figures have been revised sharply upwards so that production in the month is now supposed to have increased by 2.2 per cent compared with February against original reports of a 1 per cent decline. According to the latest statistics new orders in March rose 5.5 per cent, whereas a month ago the increase was put at only 1.5 per cent.

However, the provisional figures for April, which were also released today, show a 1 per cent fall in production compared with March and a 1.5 per cent rise in new orders over the month.

Payments deficit: For the first four months of 1977 West Germany had an overall payments deficit of DM300m (about £74m), a sharp swing from the DM85m surplus recorded in the same period last year. The current account surplus narrowed to DM2,273m in the first four months of 1976.

Both the private sector and the BSC have opposed increased allocations for export on the grounds that if the economy and the demand for steel improves, they want to be able to secure sufficient scrap supplies to meet the upturn.

"The tragedy is that here is one industry hindering and jeopardizing the trading prospects of another British industry," Mr. Boast said.

The best prospects for British scrap exports—given an increased allocation—were Spain and the Mediterranean countries, he said. But because of their higher allocations other EEC countries were already selling to those countries while the United States had been unable to last year.

A similar message has come from a number of influential reports over the past few months which stressed the part energy conservation could play in postponing the day when demand for oil will exceed the available supply.

Mr. John Cunningham, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Energy, is leaving for France tomorrow to study French conservation efforts, particularly in the industrial field.

He will be visiting three industrial energy-saving projects installed with government finance to demonstrate to other industrial companies the savings that can be achieved by new investments.

These will include a district heating scheme in Paris that uses refuse to fuel its boilers; the use of waste heat at the Elf oil refinery at Porsville; energy-saving developments in the glass industry and also a tour of the Renault factory at Flins.

On other pages. Appointments vacant 8, 22. Financial News 18, 19. Bank Base Rate Table 20. Annual Statements: Federated Chemical Holdings 19. Redemption Notices: Bank of Tokyo Trust Co 17.

Lending rate 8pc. The Bank of England's minimum lending rate was unchanged as a result of the weekly Treasury bill tender. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury bill tender:

Applications	7.50m	Allocated	250m
Bids at	8.75m	Received	14.1m
First bid	8.75m	Accepted	9.5m
Average rate	7.4555%	Rebate	7.4555%
Next Friday	7.50m	Rebate	2.50m

Bonn report says jobless problem will persist well into the 1980s

From Peter Norman, Bonn, June 7. Even if the West German economy expanded in the coming years at a rate equivalent to that experienced in the decade of 1967-72, unemployment will remain a problem into the next decade.

This is the major conclusion reached by the Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft from a series of econometric models devised to determine employment trends in the coming years.

The institute, which is linked closely with the German Employers' Federation, forecast that even with real economic growth of 5 per cent a year in 1980 and 4 per cent annually thereafter, unemployment in 1985 will average 970,000, or roughly the level that obtained at the end of May this year.

If on the other hand the economy develops in line with the slower growth pattern established between 1971 and 1974, the unemployment problem in the coming decade will be much greater. Annual growth of 3 per cent to 1980 and 2 per cent thereafter would bring the number out of work up to 1.8 million by the end of the decade and 2.9 million by 1985.

The institute's forecasts are admittedly based on models, and for this reason should be treated with caution. But they do give an indication of the effects that demographic changes in West Germany could have on the labour market.

It is claimed that there is a deficit of around one million jobs in Germany at present as a result of low investment in recent years and that a further 1.1 million jobs will be needed up to 1987 to absorb the young people coming on to the labour market.

Meanwhile, the latest official statistics on industrial orders published by the Economics Ministry in Bonn today, do little to lift the confusion and uncertainty that surrounds economic developments in Germany. Provisional March figures have been revised sharply upwards so that production in the month is now supposed to have increased by 2.2 per cent compared with February against original reports of a 1 per cent decline. According to the latest statistics new orders in March rose 5.5 per cent, whereas a month ago the increase was put at only 1.5 per cent.

Austria acts to protect the schilling

By Our European Business Correspondent. Austria's cabinet and National Bank have agreed on a limited stabilization policy designed to curb inflation, cut the current account balance of payments deficit and so shield the schilling from devaluation pressures.

Dr. Hannes Androsch, Finance Minister, announced in Vienna yesterday that the Government planned to clip 3,000m schillings (about £103m) from public spending next year.

Government investment will be cut by about 10 per cent from this year's levels. Special 5 per cent depreciation allowances for purchasers of cars and estate cars will be scrapped and existing depreciation allowances on commercial vehicle purchases will be made less generous.

It is hoped that these measures will reduce Austria's vehicle imports, which are held to be partly responsible for a marked deterioration in the visible trade balance so far this year.

In addition, the Austrian Government intends to open negotiations with representatives of public sector employees to raise the share they pay towards pension costs.

Dr. Androsch also disclosed that the Austrian National Bank would announce a series of credit restrictions today. Although he refused to give details, it is generally expected the bank rate will be increased by 1 percentage point from the current 4 per cent.

He firmly denied that the Government plans to devalue the schilling, which is pegged to the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc.

Austria's employment figures show only a 1.7 per cent of the working population out of job, with employment rising. On the other hand, inflation, which is running at 5.2 per cent, is rather higher than in Switzerland and Germany.

But it is the deterioration in the trade balance that has been causing the most concern in Vienna. In the first three months of this year Austria's visible trade deficit amounted to 16,200m schillings—about 25 per cent higher than in the 1976 period.

Insulation drive by Whitehall

By Roger Vialovs, Energy Correspondent. A nationwide campaign to persuade householders to insulate or improve existing insulation on their homes will be launched in the autumn by the Department of Energy.

Talks between the Department and other ministries interested in housing and energy saving have begun from which a national house insulation programme is likely to emerge. Details of the programme have not yet been settled but it could include financial incentives to improve insulation standards.

The Department of Energy, which has just received Treasury approval to spend £2m a year over the next three years on a further "Save-it" campaign, has also opened informal discussions with industry on stepping up the conservation effort.

These new conservation drives come in the wake of last month's Downing Street summit communiqué which emphasized the importance of reducing the rate of growth of world energy demand.

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Economist sees hope for poorer nations

Middle income and non-oil producing developing countries should be able to achieve average annual real gross domestic product growth rates of around 6.6 per cent in the 1979 to 1985 period, according to Mr. John Holsen, one of the World Bank's top economists.

This economist asserts that if these countries achieve such growth rates, then they will not only be able smoothly to finance their heavy foreign debts, but also enjoy a higher credit standing in international capital markets.

Mr. Holsen makes no secret of the fact that his predictions depend on some highly questionable assumptions. However, should his predictions prove to be roughly accurate, there is no doubt that much of the grave concern now being expressed by bankers about international lending will be seen to have been unjustified.

Bankers and government officials in industrial countries are becoming more and more worried about the huge debts being accumulated by those non-oil producing developing countries whose per capita annual incomes average about \$200 to \$2,000 (about £118 to £1,180), such as Zambia and Brazil and Honduras and Syria.

This is a large and diverse group of countries, but, as Mr. Holsen points out, they are becoming more and more worried about the huge debts being accumulated by those non-oil producing developing countries whose per capita annual incomes average about \$200 to \$2,000 (about £118 to £1,180), such as Zambia and Brazil and Honduras and Syria.

These countries achieved real annual gdp growth rates of 7.4 per cent from 1969 to 1973 and despite the world economy's problems since then they are estimated by Mr. Holsen to have protected themselves to a large extent by big foreign borrowing so as to achieve an estimated real gdp annual growth rate of about 5.4 per cent from 1974 to 1978.

The net inflow of medium and long-term external capital to these countries rose from an annual average of about \$7,000m in 1969 to an estimated \$25,000m in 1975 and it is likely to continue at about \$20,000m to \$25,000m for several years.

In achieving the predicted 6.6 per cent growth rate these countries are seen as reducing their dependence on foreign savings from about 4.5 per cent of gdp in 1975 to 1.5 per cent by 1985.

However, they will only succeed if they manage to increase their exports and carefully manage their finances to ensure continued access to international capital markets.

They can only do this if industrial countries are willing to take a larger volume of manufactured goods and make substantial funds available for international trade, as well as to continue carrying significant trade deficits for some years and making efforts to encourage industrialization in developing countries.

Mr. Holsen seems optimistic, but underlines that negotiations in recent weeks at the IMF ministerial meeting and at the North-South conference do not suggest that the industrial countries are yet ready to make the stern efforts required to ensure that the developing countries attain high real gdp rates.

Among other things it is vital that the multilateral trade liberalization negotiations in Geneva start making real progress.

Frank Vogl

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

Honda Motor Co., Ltd.

7½% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1981

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Three Hundred Fifty Seven Thousand Dollars (\$357,000) of Honda Motor Co., Ltd. 7½% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1981 and bearing the following serial numbers, have been drawn for redemption for account of the Sinking Fund on July 15, 1977 at the principal amount thereof and accrued interest to that date.

DEBENTURES IN DENOMINATION OF \$1,000, EACH

1422	5491	6891	8013	9919	11791	13516	14675	17851
1448	5597	6707	8211	9325	11812	13532	14675	17851
1527	5624	6722	8448	9919	11838	13557	14712	17941
1528	5636	6759	8464	10071	11853	13564	14756	18032
1534	5656	6784	8483	10019	11870	13597	14786	18028
1577	5672	6771	8597	10081	11891	13623	14820	18062
1598	5695	6718	8718	10086	11912	13649	14849	18069
1618	5695	6805	8729	10075	11940	13679	14877	18085
1640	5727	6835	8747	10083	11969	13676	14892	18092
1660	5819	6839	8759	10130	12008	13707	14923	18114
1689	5901	6823	8718	10130	12008	13707	14923	18114
1698	5901	6823	8718	10130	12008	13707	14923	18114
1738	5942	7251	9042	10408	12371	14025	15946	18234
1853	5963	7271	9062	10421	12395	14051	15971	18250
1898	5986	7288	9086	10421	12395	14051	15971	18250
2028	6090	7302	9101	10486	12430	14132	16053	18323
2044	6117	7322	9117	10570	12446	14359	16137	18341
2067	6231	7351	9117	10616	12479	14381	16161	18341
2120	6254	7373	9151	10634	12479	14381	16161	18341
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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Testing the stock market's appetite

Yesterday's Jubilee party down friendly Throgmorton Street was, at a guess, the least well attended in the country. But, assuming Jubilee crowds are not aching too painfully, business should be back to something like normal this morning—and there is certainly plenty of crown scratching to be done as to where security prices go next.

Over the past few weeks there has been growing concern about the mounting supply of new paper to be absorbed by investors, especially in the gilt market. Here, there are nearly £800m of commitments to be met by early July, as well as an £800m "tap" overhanging the longer end of the market.

In the equity market, too, rights issues and placings have been coming in a steady stream. Next week, moreover, will see the start of the countdown to BP Day. That said, institutional investors, as last week's placing of the £16m English and Caledonian portfolio confirmed, still appear to have a keen appetite for reasonably large lines of shares that can be taken aboard at around current price levels.

Assuming BP does not prove too indigestible, then, the stage could well be set for equities to enjoy some kind of a run-up on hopes of a phase three settlement and a (modestly) inflationary package from the Chancellor.

Even with a reasonable phase three, however, it would be surprising if the upside potential was particularly dramatic, at least until the market has a rather clearer idea of the likely sequence of events through the late summer and early autumn. Failure to reach a satisfactory incomes policy agreement would, of course, shatter any enthusiasm at the outset.

Ideally, one would like to see consecutive months of rising balance of payments surpluses and sharply falling inflation preceding any signs of accelerating economic recovery. Any reversal of that order would leave the authorities facing a considerable dilemma, have every monetarist on the jump and leave capital markets on tenterhooks.

Eurobonds Dealers trim portfolios

The resilience of the Eurobond market during the past month, since short-term dollar interest rates have begun to trend upwards, has put paid to some of those more extreme fears about the possibilities of a massive sell-off once the turn was seen to have arrived.

Six-month Eurodollar rates have climbed by 1 per cent to 6½ per cent in the past month, and although there was some dealer de-stocking during the first 10 days or so of this month there has been nothing approximating to the general unloading once anticipated.

The question of when to defer

Accounting exposure draft 19 has inevitably been overshadowed by its big brother, exposure draft 18, which, in the global scale of these things, is as it should be. But it would be a pity if the heated arguments over current cost accounting (ED18) allowed the proposals on deferred tax (ED19) to go through on the nod. The accountancy profession has stood on its head on this issue in less than two years, which is remarkable enough in itself to merit some attention.

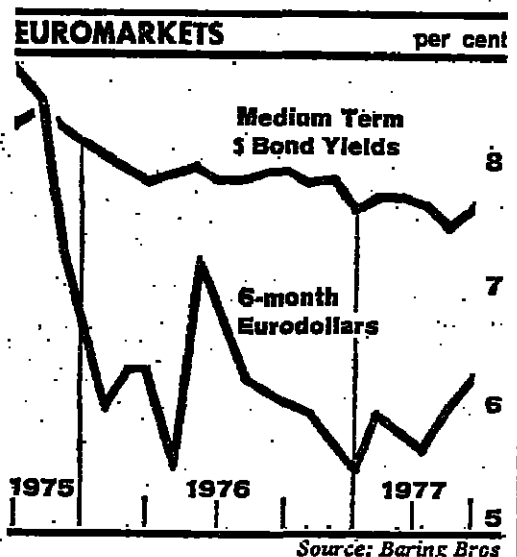
To recap, in September 1975 a new standard on deferred tax, SSAP 11, decreed that full provision for deferred tax should be made in profit and loss accounts from January 1, 1976. Subsequently, the stock relief scheme inflated hugely the deferred tax item in most companies' balance sheets, although it has been clear for some time that the Chancellor has no intention of trying to collect the tax.

This apparent anomaly led to the postponement of the standard, and now ED19 has been published, proposing that provisions should no longer be necessary where the tax saving will continue "for the foreseeable future".

In effect, it would seem, companies will be free to transfer deferred tax relating to such things as stock relief and capital allowances straight to reserve. Stockbrokers Phillips & Drew have calculated that the complete elimination of deferred tax on a sample of 120 leading companies would lift earnings by 30-35 per cent and net assets by 17 per cent.

Why the about-turn? Have the

What run-down in holdings there was has to be seen in the context of the £2,000m of issues launched into the market—sufficient to impose a strain even at the most buoyant of times. Since then, moreover, the market has quite comfortably absorbed a \$500m issue from the European Community, a \$125m offering from Deutsche Bank and



other smaller ones besides. Sweden is coming into the market for \$200m, and there is no particular worry about the response.

All of this is a clear sign that the Eurobond market has moved into a much more mature phase. In 1973-74, it may be recalled, short-term dollar rates climbed above longer rates so that dealers were forced to carry their inventories at a running loss. The result was some heavy selling and a number of dealers pulled out of the market entirely. Institutional support for the market was so thin that prices collapsed, and the market as a whole only came through by the skin of its teeth. Issue volume in 1974 was negligible.

The past two and a half years, by contrast, have seen short rates 2-3 points below long. Issue activity has boomed and traders have been happy to hold huge portfolios, both for capital and for running profits. So at least it seemed.

With Eurodollars costing 6½ per cent and prime five-year bonds yielding around 7½ per cent there are still running profits to be had—albeit smaller, and it may be, therefore, that the real squeeze is not yet on. But the storm clouds have been clearly hoisted as a result of the interest rate upturn and most dealers have adjusted their portfolios accordingly. So it may be that the overhang is not so big as some have thought. The institutional support is apparently still fairly solid.

accountants suddenly realised their previous arguments were riddled with intellectual inconsistencies? If so, why were these not pointed out at the time? Or are the cynics right when they say that the accountants have simply caved in to the pressure from industrialists now that the sums involved have become so much greater than anyone imagined?

Bankers, certainly, will not be keen to allow companies to treat deferred tax as shareholders' funds for gearing purposes when the tax might ultimately be payable, whether in the "foreseeable future" or not. Some conservative finance directors will take the same view.

Until the Chancellor eliminates all possibility of ultimate payment of past stock relief many will continue to fear that he will change his mind, possibly as a way of getting his hands on equity when companies cannot pay—as most would not be able to. What does "foreseeable future" mean anyway? One year? Five years?

Also, the opponents will argue, ED19 presupposes that companies will be growing as well as going concerns, since deferred tax may become payable if investment and stock levels fall in monetary terms.

The question ultimately, however, is whether accounts should show the true position at a particular time rather than one postulating potential future liabilities. With both investor and corporate interest focussing so closely on cash inflows and outflows, the case for showing tax bills as they actually fall payable is powerful—even if occasionally this does nasty things to earnings.

When the first jumbo jet went into service serious doubts were expressed about the insurance market's ability to cover single risks where the value of an aircraft hull alone topped \$10m (about £5.9m).

Within the next few years North Sea oil production platforms—with a replacement value of \$1,000m apiece—are expected to be floated into place. Not surprisingly serious doubts are again being expressed about the insurance market's ability to cope with these "jumbo" sized risks.

Since the first such risks appeared the world's insurers, taking their lead from the London market, have ceased to be overawed by the sheer weight of money involved in any single policy. The increase in cover required has been paralleled by a steady increase in underwriting capacity.

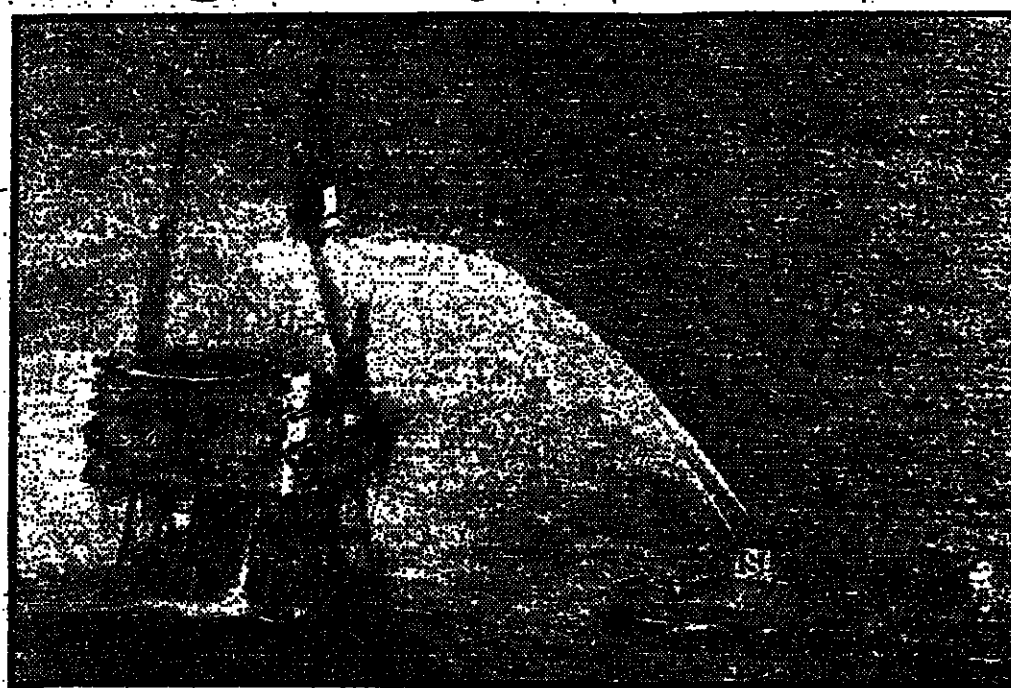
On top of that general increase, additional underwriting muscle has been drawn in from beyond the traditional jumbo risk writers—at Lloyd's and among the more adventurous insurance companies—by insurance brokers able to place risks in the international aviation and offshore markets on the strength of a remarkably claim-free record in recent years.

A catastrophic claim or two would shake much of this marginal capacity from the market. If, at the same time, the residual underwriting capacity failed to grow in pace with the scale of cover required, some of the huge risks on the horizon would become uninsurable.

That is the crisis everyone in the insurance market fears and one some now feel to be inevitable.

The apparently inexorable growth of jumbo risks has

Can insurers carry the growing weight of 'jumbo' risks?



The Ekofisk Bravo production platform is doused with water after the "blow-out" in the North Sea. The cover against loss for new platforms is rising sharply.

cover against loss, at least two under construction, are expected to be insured for between \$500m and \$600m and the \$1,000m platform is only a matter of time.

As Mr Leslie Sewall, of the insurance broking group Lownes Lambert, commented recently, the offshore oil business presents insurers with "their steepest challenge yet—asset values of enormous magnitude allied to state-of-the-art technology confronting them with problems of a size and complexity encountered in few other areas of the market."

Blair Payne, which, with its fellow insurance broking group Sedgwick Forbes, takes the

lead in placing jumbo risks both on and off-shore, feels that underwriting capacity for the North Sea is already stretched close to its limit.

The market can handle the present level of cover required for platform hulls. But the brokers echo the views of underwriters throughout the London market in pointing out that the wider liabilities on these rigs—potential pollution claims, the financial interruption costs of a platform failure and so forth—are proving increasingly difficult to place.

Inter-government agreements limiting the oil companies' maximum liability with pollution claims suggest one pos-

sible solution to the run open-ended liabilities now facing the underwriters. But state underwriting in form is not common where it does apply, it is come into play well beyond the level of claims that insurance market would be a major catastrophe.

Underwriting capacity the North Sea, is thus beginning to look threadbare, particularly increasing proportion of insurance cover for the spills over from the oil companies' own insurance into the international market.

The final claims bill for the Tenerife air crash earlier year could be more \$400m. But there is more adequate underwriting in the aviation market as a result of the crash adds to that capacity in long-term. The marine is also free of capacity w despite individual risks rising to as high as \$150 the latest generation of

In fact, the only area to compare with North Sea is excess loss for natural disasters. The marine claims that were created by an earthquake big Japanese city, in C nia, Mexico or any of a dustrialized earthquake would dwarf a simple of form collapse.

The scale of the po liabilities over cover for earthquake-prone areas is that here the capacity pr is showing through as jumbo risks are becoming insurable.

John Brer

Industrial strategy 9: fork lift trusts

Need for a five-point turn to clear the obstacles

Edward Townsend

There is little doubt that the recent spate of mergers within the fragmented British industrial truck industry has helped enormously to confirm the wisdom of one of the chief objectives set down by the working party sponsored by the National Economic Development Office.

Restructuring of the industry, which makes equipment like fork lift trucks and straddle carriers, was identified a year ago by the working party as vital if British companies were to become more effective in world markets.

Since then, Lansing Bagnall has merged with Heston Fork Lift and—more significantly, since the involvement of the National Enterprise Board with British Leyland—Covington Climax (part of British Leyland's special products division) has taken over Rothery Owen Conveyance.

In the face of the growing power of the American multinationals and the Japanese, United Kingdom industrial truck manufacturers accepted years ago the need for a rationalisation of their operations, but the two recent mergers are the first signs of any significant action.

They may prove to be only the tip of the iceberg. Indeed, the working party in its latest progress report says: "Despite the fact that the industry is likely to reduce fragmentation in the British-owned industry, further structural changes affecting individual product groups and the industry as a whole are recognised as necessary."

Despite the presence of representatives of American companies on the working party, the strategy being formulated is designed to boost the international competitiveness of the United Kingdom industry.

A pointer to future developments may be found in the working party's exhortation to British truck companies to seek partners in other European Community countries for, as the progress report states, "the entire output of the Bri-

tish-owned sector does not today provide a production base as large as some individual Japanese or United States companies."

As a result, the industry needs to consider how the provision of larger scale operations can be made. "Identification of synergistic partnerships (not necessarily in equity terms) across EEC frontiers with national producers in France, West Germany and Italy may be worthwhile. These industries have a not dissimilar motive for change and are required to find a "modus operandi" with the multinationals."

The industry must consider the achievement of increased capacity, greater model compatibility and more rational use of existing resources in such partnerships, where the high cost of expansion could be more easily assimilated.

Furthermore, in relation to winning the necessary financial backing, the working party stresses that so far as national operations within the United Kingdom are concerned, Equity Capital for Industry, merchant bank consortia, the City generally and the NEB "need to be alerted to propositions early."

Today, the industry employs 14,000 workers and, the working party says, has "a deserved reputation for well engineered and innovative products."

But for Britain to achieve a strong third position among western world producers (after the United States and Japan), with possibly 15 per cent, as opposed to the present 8 per cent, of world output, "British assets will need to be developed at home with the EEC and elsewhere."

Five key areas, including the need to accelerate restructuring, have now been identified.

Total sales, says the working party, should be increased to more than £265m and exports to £180m by the end of the decade. This would mean a 4.4 per cent rise per year in total sales, but an optimistic 16.5 per cent increase in exports. High interest rates, world market conditions and credit requirements will make the latter difficult to achieve.

Imports should be reduced from 22 per cent in 1975 to 20 per cent by 1980 by more United Kingdom sourcing of components and by the British industry capturing a greater share of home sales. More than a third of the 1975 total import content of United Kingdom consumption (£12.1m out of £35.8m) was accounted for by components imported by both multinationals and national producers.

The working party adds: "The persistence of imports (a total of £38.5m in 1976) at a time when intelligent production capacity is available and the terms of trade are in Britain's favour provides cause for concern."

A "greatly improved interface" between manufacturers and suppliers is also called for to eliminate the effects of "a history of poor relations." Some companies have already begun to compare notes in more detail but long lead times in delivery of some components could produce bottlenecks in the event of a quick upturn in business.

For example, quoted delivery times for hydraulic pumps and valves are between five and nine months, for transmissions four to six months and in the case of electric motors 12 months.

Finally, the industry is called upon to make a deliberate and sustained effort "to identify and improve those areas of its activity associated with the fullest use of its manpower." Productivity might be raised, the working party says, by improving the performance of low productivity plants to the level of the most efficient.

Michael Frenchman

Coffee: the search for the super bean

The recent frost in the southern part of Paraná state in Brazil which sent world coffee prices soaring to £3,500 per tonne is the kind of disaster that coffee growers fear most. But it was nothing like as bad as the one on July 17, 1975, which cut production virtually overnight from 22 million bags to six million.

Commercial harvesting is now approaching its peak and the 1977/78 crop is, according to Senhor Silvio de Azevedo Lima, of the Brazilian Coffee Institute in London, expected to reach about 14 million bags.

"With increased prices following the frost there has been a big incentive for farmers to plant more trees, especially as our stocks had been exhausted," said Senhor Lima at the end of last month.

"We now have about 13 billion holes and by the end of next year there will be 2.1 billion more."

There are two basic strains of coffee. One is to produce a strain of coffee that is resistant to the rust which periodically ravages crops only in Brazil; the other, coffee-growing countries of Latin America.

The rust is a fungus which gives a blotchy appearance to the leaves of coffee bushes, even destroying it. The rust, fairly new scourge, was found on a large scale in Brazil only in 1970. By 1972 it had reached such proportions that more than a million coffee bushes were destroyed and had to be replaced.

The other objective of pinas is to create a strain of coffee that will give a higher yield.

Research also takes account improved soil fertility and protection and cultural practices. Genes to date have been daily promising as far as improvement of yields are concerned. Already in the Paraná region average yields have more than doubled from 450 kilograms a hectare to 1,000kg in some new plantations.

These astonishing results have been achieved by a study of the genetic characteristics of the main 66 species of coffee. Two of the leading (behind the work at research station are Dr Val Carmo Monico and Dr Alcides Gonçalves, Director of the Instituto de Café, which have led to the creation of the so-called "Novo", which produces per cent increase in the of clean coffee compared to the more traditional "arabica Bourbon Vermelho" etc.

Analysis of the coffee beans and the chance of using genes with specific characteristics. Breeding means the scientists can exercise level of control over its seedling which they are to create. This can be changes in leaf structure, growth height, of berries and so on—of production rate, resistance to about six mutations with rust resistance have been tried.

About half the cost of coffee is taken up by weeding which is done by hand. Now experiments are carried out to develop mechanical harrow machines. To be effective trees have to be of a height and regularly spaced. Although great success has been achieved in devices that are able to be natural biological has not been possible to produce plants that are able to resist.

Although the Cs experts may be able to and develop the biology natural coffee tree they tame the natural even itself.

The Institute, founded 90 years ago this

Because of the good, clean air, free from the pollution of the industrial metropolis of São Paulo, it is locally well known for its many hospitals but more famous internationally for the coffee research centre which is run by the Agricultural Institute.

The Institute, founded 90 years ago this

Business Diary in Portugal: Should it prove fair weather

Ross Davies, Business Diary Editor, reports on Portugal, Britain's oldest trading partner, in the month that marks the first anniversary of parliamentary democracy. The election by universal and secret suffrage last June of President Eanes was followed by the swearing-in of a minority socialist government headed by Dr Soares. Like Jim Callaghan, Soares is trying to hold down personal incomes at a time of high inflation, but unlike the British PM, the Portuguese leader is an ardent EEC supporter. He sees acceptance of his country's recent application for EEC membership as making less likely a threat to parliamentary democracy from either left or right.



Not standing for any rough stuff on this supporters' special: The Portuguese president, General Eanes (left) and Prime Minister, Dr Soares (right).

Antonio Vasco de Mello's office at CIP, the Portuguese equivalent of the CBI, is on the first floor of a nine-storey block, below the offices of Honeywell Bull, Price Waterhouse and CIBA-Geigy.

It's as if the position were chosen to show how much further Portuguese industry has to go before it can take its place with the internationally competitive big-leagues. But Vasco de Mello, CIP's young founder-president is in there pushing.

He stepped out of the fortnightly council meeting to see me at 6.30 pm, nine hours after the meeting had begun.

The two main items on the agenda, he told me, were the allocation of responsibilities on the reconstituted council and a scheme for the reorganization of the textile industry—by common consent, with ship repairing, the only internationally competitive (if unevenly so) industry the Portuguese have.

Vasco de Mello comes not like his incoming British counterpart John Greenborough, from a multinational (Shell UK), but from a family firm, Companhia Previdente, a Lisbon wiremaker which escaped nationalization in 1974.

Portuguese industry, Vasco de Mello admits, is not up to

scratch but only because of 50 years of dictatorship which stifled talent and initiative. "I think the Portuguese will adapt to the EEC quicker than either the Spanish or the British," he told me. "The Portuguese may lack competence now but they are more outward-looking than the Spanish. The British are competent all right—their tragedy is that they're lazy."

I spent an afternoon in a sunny room at the headquarters of CIGP-Interindustrial, a Lisbon trade union confederation, with Rogério Torres, the national

secretary, Jose Ernesto Cartaxo, a member of the eight-man (and one woman) executive and Andre Gonçalves, a left-wing journalist who acts as Inter-industrial's spokesman.

Each man had his own gloss put on each answer, Torres (who attended the recent Scottish TUC) in English, Ernesto Cartaxo in Portuguese, and Gonçalves in French, the tongue in which he is happier when discussing politics.

At times they became so absorbed in their respective variations upon each theme that I felt that they could have gone on quite happily without me.

However, I hung on, determined to triumph where legions of others have failed, to set a strategic question to the two big syndicates to advise its members to say yes or no to EEC accession, and how many members of the nine-man executive were Communist party members?

I have to report that I failed miserably on both counts, receiving replies rather than answers, polite, eloquent but uninformative.

My impression was that, one, Interindustrial, although Communist-run, has realized that effectiveness not ideology is the best recruiting sergeant for the confederation, and, two, that internal disagreements as much as anything else are holding up the EEC policy decision, and will do so until indecisiveness makes Interindustrial look slier than Disney.

I was gloomily watching an unusable Lisbon cloudburst through the window when Raquel de Bethencourt Ferreira came into the room.

"The weather reminds me of home," I mused, to which she replied, "We're trying to harmonize with EEC standards, although I personally feel that it would be better if community weather could be harmonized up to Portuguese standards rather than the other way around."

The elegant Dr de Bethencourt Ferreira is the only woman member of the inter-industrial think-tank monitoring EEC developments.

It was quite common for Portuguese women to be found in the professions, she told me—but not because Portuguese men were particularly advanced in this regard.

"For a long time girls could become either a typist or a teacher, doctor or lawyer—but nothing in between, especially in business or industry."

"For this reason," she said "many parents—including mine—gave their daughters a better education than in some countries where in-between jobs were easier to find."

Dr de Bethencourt Ferreira became an international lawyer specializing in aviation with TAP, the state airline, after reading law at Lisbon University.

She then heard of a job going with Portugal's delegation to EFTA at Geneva and applied. They were less stuffy there than in Lisbon, gave her the job and she was on her way.

All that was before the revolution of 1974. Were things easier for women now? Yes, she said, but added: "Even men who see themselves progressive in politics can be conservative where women are concerned."

[To be concluded tomorrow]

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

EEC issue removes some of the anxiety about excessive supplies

A \$500m two-tranche issue of the European Economic Community performed reasonably well when trading started last week so that some of the anxiety about the market impact of excessive supplies of new Eurobonds was reduced, write AP-Dow Jones.

None the less, dealers said that neither the EEC issue nor some of the other recent offerings are yet fully placed with the final investor. And while underwriters and selling group members are working hard to reduce the backlog of unsold paper, the market will remain vulnerable to a selloff if interest rates start to shift upward again, some dealers assert.

The EEC offering consisted of a \$300m, five-year tranche at 99 bearing 7.75 per cent annually to yield 7.75 per cent at maturity and a \$200m, seven-year tranche at 99 bearing 7.75 per cent to yield 7.94 per cent.

The five-year tranche was quoted last Friday at 98 offered to yield 8.0 per cent while the seven-year tranche was quoted

at 97.5 offered to yield 8.23 per cent.

Though both tranches were reoffered in the market below the subscription price, this was more or less expected since underwriters were able to make up in volume what they lost by shaving their 1.5 per cent selling group commission.

Nevertheless, the market price of 97.5 offered for the seven-year tranche indicated that some underwriters were willing to give up their entire selling group commission and be content with just their 0.375 per cent underwriting fee.

Much the same scenario is anticipated for a \$200m two-tranche of the Kingdom of Sweden scheduled for offering on June 14. Managed by Credit Suisse-White Weld, the offering comprises a \$100m five-year tranche bearing 7.5 per cent and a \$100m 10-year tranche bearing 8.25 per cent.

Like the short-dated EEC notes, the five-year Swedish tranche is expected to be priced at 99 to yield 7.75 per cent. However, the 10-year tranche should be priced near par. Underwriters say this is justified

by the fact that the 10-year tranche provides a sinking fund which will reduce the average life to 8.2 years.

Thus, the average life is not much longer than the seven-year maturity of the EEC issue, yet the coupon rate is a half point higher than the EEC issue.

Among other scheduled offerings is a \$40m 10-year issue of the European Coal and Steel Community, bearing 9 per cent. The intention of the syndicate manager, Banque De Paris Et Des Pays-Bas, is to offer investors a high coupon rate in return for a long maturity and initial reports from underwriters suggest that the strategy will be successful.

The offering also represents an attempt by Eurobond underwriters to compete with the "Yankee" bond market in New York, where a few issues of 20-year maturity have been floated. For example, a \$75m 20-year issue of the European Investment Bank was floated in New York at par bearing 9 per cent semi-annually to yield 9.20 per cent on an annual coupon basis comparable with Eurobond issues.

Freight report

Holidays in several countries added to the already gloomy state of the tanker market to make last week one of the worst from a trading standpoint so far this year.

Further disappointment came from the fixing of two combination carriers in obtaining cargo. The largest of these charters involved Concord which was rumoured to have taken a 115,000 tonner for a transatlantic trip from the Mediterranean at world scale 22.5.

A smaller 45,000 ton dead weight oil carrier was also booked for a continent/Brazil trip at world scale 45.

About midweek, a further 110,000 ton combination carrier was fixed at world scale 30 by the China Petroleum Corporation to fill a requirement for a Gulf/Taiwan trip. Gulf trading was again very slack last week with little new inquiries providing any incentives for improvement.

At present, it is difficult to see what future patterns for rates will be with some brokers feeling there will remain static before rising. Others still foresee them falling before going up again.

By comparison, the Mediterranean market continued to be fairly active with several issues of demand for tankers between 60/90,000 tons dead weight. However, rates on both the inter-Mediterranean and transatlantic routes tended to be low. Caribbean chartering was also slow.

In the dry cargo markets, holiday fever also struck. This effectively dampened the strength of South American demand of the previous week, and prevented a 3 million ton grain purchase from Canada by China from even causing a ripple among charterers.

The deal, which is in addition to the purchase of 1.5 million tons in January, will be shipped between August this year, and July, 1978, all from Canadian west coast ports.

David Robinson

Dublin Bank profits up 11pc

Profits of City of Dublin Bank rose 11.6 per cent to £154,000 in the six months to March before tax. Earnings a share were 1.05p, against 1.21p.

Mr Thomas Kenny, chairman, says the demand for instalment credit lending has been strong with lending increased by £2m to £12m.

Troubled Montedison says sales weaker

Sales show signs of weakening, especially in Italy reports Montedison, the troubled Italian chemicals and fibres group. Sales difficulties had also risen for some electromechanical products and for ferro-alloys. At present Montedison is going

International

through managerial troubles. Its president, Signor Augusto Cefis, decided to resign and the syndicate controlling the group is expected to undergo a reshuffle soon. The group pointed out that the positive results achieved in the first four months of this year reflected commercial enterprises started abroad to compensate for a likely decline in domestic demand.

Silver dips 2.90 cents

Silver prices fell 2.90 cents to \$19.70 an ounce on the London market. The price of silver fell 2.90 cents to \$19.70 an ounce on the London market. The price of silver fell 2.90 cents to \$19.70 an ounce on the London market.

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News: Commercial and Industrial International Plc

Wall Street

New York, June 7.—Stock prices closed mostly higher with the Dow Jones industrial average bouncing successfully off the 900 level.

The industrial average was ahead 5.60 points to 908.67. Advancing issues led declines by about 778 to about 582.

Analysts attributed the rebound largely to the industrial index's ability to stay above 900. It has been struggling with this level since falling through it slightly a week ago Friday for the first time since a year ago January.

Volume was one of the most active NYSE issues and was ahead 1 to 8 after trading as high as 84.

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Residential property



JOHN D. WOOD

HAMPSHIRE—BURTON

Petersfield 2½ miles, London 58 miles.

A FINE LISTED GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE OCCUPYING A CHARMING POSITION ON THE EDGE OF THE VILLAGE.

Entrance hall, reception hall, drawing room, music room, cloakroom, dining room, kitchen. Principal bedroom with bathroom en suite, 4 further bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, playroom. Nursery wing with sitting room, kitchenette, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Self contained ground floor flat with sitting room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms and bathroom. Oil fired and night storage heating. Good outbuildings with garaging and buildings suitable for stabling. Delightful walled garden with swimming pool, 2 paddocks. In all about 8 acres.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

HAMPSHIRE—TEST VALLEY

Winchester 13 miles, Romsey 3 miles.

A FINE PERIOD COUNTRY HOUSE RECENTLY REBUILT TO A HIGH STANDARD IN A DELIGHTFUL UNOCCUPIED SETTING.

Entrance and reception halls, dining room, study, playroom, large well designed and fully modernised kitchen, utility area, cloakroom, cellar, 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, attic space.

Oil fired central heating. Garage block for 3 cars. Small stable block. Recently converted 3 bedroomed period cottage. Easily maintained garden. Paddocks of about 1½ acres. In all about 17½ acres.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

HAMPSHIRE—WINCHESTER 5 MILES

Southampton 8 miles.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND WELL MAINTAINED FAMILY HOUSE SURROUNDED BY ITS OWN LAND AND ADJOINING OPEN COUNTRYSIDE.

Entrance hall, drawing room, sitting room, dining room, large modern kitchen, cellar, utility room, cloakroom. Principal bedroom with dressing area and bathroom en suite, 4 further bedrooms and bathroom.

Oil fired central heating. Double garage. Good outbuildings including 5 loose boxes and 4 bay general purpose building. Garden with hard tennis court. Well fenced paddocks. In all about 12 acres.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

By order of the Lord Bishop of Winchester.

HAMPSHIRE—PRESTON CANDOVER

Basingstoke 7½ miles, Winchester 12½ miles.

A WELL SITUATED VICTORIAN PROPERTY WITH PADDOCK ON THE EASTERN EDGE OF THIS ATTRACTIVE AND ACCESSIBLE VILLAGE.

Drawing room, dining room, study, cloakroom, kitchen, utility room, 4 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, attic bedroom and further attic space. Partial oil fired central heating (installed 1977). Useful outbuildings including 2 garages. Garden and paddock. About 2 acres.

Offers invited for the freehold prior to auction later in the summer.

HAMPSHIRE—BRAMDEAN

Winchester 9 miles, Alresford 4½ miles.

AN EASILY MANAGED FAMILY HOUSE IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT WITH A MAGNIFICENT SWIMMING POOL AND GROUNDS OF ABOUT 5 ACRES.

Hall, drawing room, dining room, study, well equipped kitchen, cloakroom, utility room, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite). Oil fired central heating. Double garage. Magnificent covered and heated swimming pool. Easily maintained garden. Useful outbuildings including 5 loose boxes. Paddock. About 5 acres.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Apply Joint Agents:

Messrs. Fox & Sons, 4 St. George's Street, Winchester. Telephone: Winchester 62121. Or John D. Wood, Southampton Office. (Ref. M.L.D.)

1 & 2 PORTLAND STREET, SOUTHAMPTON

Tel. 0703 25363

BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS

DEVONSHIRE

Haworth 4½ miles, Glastonbury 14 miles, Exeter 42 miles.

AN EXCELLENT SMALL AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

LOT 1, FORD FARM, ASHWATER. Period Farmhouse. Hall, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, domestic offices, 5 bedrooms and bathroom. Oil fired central heating. Garage and garden.

Extensive range of modern and traditional farmbuildings including dairy unit.

ABOUT 170 ACRES

LOT 2, FAIRWAY FARM, ASHWATER. Period Farmhouse for improvement and modernisation. Hall, reception room, conservatory, kitchen, 4 bedrooms and bathroom. Range of farmbuildings.

ABOUT 48 ACRES

LOT 3, USEFUL BLOCK OF ACCOMMODATION LAND. About 20 acres.

IN ALL ABOUT 230 ACRES in a ring fence FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS (if not previously sold)

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, GLOS.

Stow-on-the-Wold 4 miles, Cheltenham 16, London 60.

CHARACTER COTTAGE providing an ideal subject for improvement and modernisation.

2 reception rooms, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, garden. Auction on Wednesday, 27th July 1977 (unless previously sold). Ref. S.500

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD OFFICE: Sheep Street. Tel: 0451 38731; or LONDON OFFICE as below.

HEAD OFFICE: 1 BUCKINGHAM PLACE, ROAD LONDON SW1W 0DD. Tel: 01-344 8830. LONDON AND PROVINCES, FRANCE, BELGIUM

ESSEX SUFFOLK BORDER. A large, well built, detached house with 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 living rooms, 2 sitting rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 cellars, 2 garages, 2 paddocks, 2 acres.

LOT 1, FORD FARM, ASHWATER. Period Farmhouse. Hall, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, domestic offices, 5 bedrooms and bathroom. Oil fired central heating. Garage and garden.

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A.C. Frost & Co

ROYAL WINDSOR ST. LEONARDS HILL

Modern detached house in fine position. Accommodation including 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 cellars, 2 garages, 2 paddocks, 2 acres.

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A LUXURY HEALTH HOTEL IN SUPERLATIVE ORDER—WYE VALLEY. Highly accessible for South Wales or the Midlands. 25 superb bedrooms most with bathrooms en suite, some with sitting rooms, large staff suite, 3 further large adaptable rooms 440 M approx. Magnificent entrance hall, 9 splendid reception rooms, restaurant, gymnasium and indoor heated pool. Tennis courts, Farmery, 39 ACRES with outline p.p. for golf course. SUBSTANTIAL PRICE REQUIRED. (TM)

WEYBRIDGE—ST. GEORGE'S HILL. STRIKING WHITE WALLED CONTINENTAL STYLE HOUSE affording generous modernised "family" accommodation. Vestibule, lounge-hall, drawing and dining room, sun lounge, pleasant modern kitchen, utility room, cloakroom, 6/7 bedrooms, workroom, 3 dressing rooms. Double Garage. Tree sheltered garden. (FDH)

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25 miles to the SOUTH OF LONDON. Beautiful Country Setting with Far Reaching Views. RICHLY APPOINTED PERIOD RESIDENCE of Character & Charm with Elegant, well-proportioned rooms. 7 principal bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, Saunas Room, 4 room flat. Imposing Long Gallery, 3 reception rooms, C.H. 5 garages. Mews Flat, Lodge (Let). Old English Garden of 3½ Acres. FREEHOLD FOR SALE. (PEH)

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Nr. Chichester

COUNTRY SETTING ON THE EDGE OF A VILLAGE. PICTURESQUE THATCHED SINGLE STOREY RESIDENCE, skilful conversion from period stable range. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 20 ft. x 20 ft. lounge. Garden adjoining open fields. PRICE FREEHOLD £32,500. (TM)

PURLEY, SURREY. Victoria/London Bridge 25 minutes. Gatwick Airport 20 minutes.

DETACHED HOUSE OF GREAT CHARACTER is one of the finest positions of the private "Webb" estate with landscaped grounds of over one acre and fine southern views. Planned on two floors the accommodation includes 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Domestic quarters include fully fitted kitchen and adjoining breakfast room. Full C.H. 3 bay garage. FREEHOLD £75,000. Joint Sole Agents: Slade & Church. Tel. 01-668 1444. (RAM)

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'Legal' and 'Motor Cars' it is

10.30 a.m. on the day before

publication. For 'Art, Bazaar, etc.'

it is 10.30 a.m. on the day

before publication. For 'Business

'in Business' and 'Domestic

'Situations' it is 10.30 a.m. on

the day before publication. For

'Education' it is 10.30 a.m. on

the day before publication. For

'Health' and 'Financial' it is

10.30 a.m. on the day before

publication. For 'Medical' it is

10.30 a.m. on the day before

publication. For 'Property' it is

10.30 a.m. on the day before

publication. For 'Religious' it is

10.30 a.m. on the day before

DEATHS

CUTLER HENDERSON—On June 7, at his home, 10, The...

CAMPBELL—The Marjorie died...

COFFEY—On June 7, at his home...

DICKSON—On June 7, at his home...

FORSTER-COOPER—On June 7, at his home...

GIBSON—On June 7, at his home...

JENNINGS—On June 7, at his home...

LONGLAND—On June 7, at his home...

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

COMMONWEALTH GALA PARTY

SATURDAY, 18TH JUNE

At the Royal Albert Hall, London

Admission: £10.00

Further details from:

Royal Commonwealth Soc.

1, Whitehall, London SW1

Tel: 01-306 9733

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH

I wish I could do something

to help the cancer research

fund. I have a small sum of

money which I would like to

donate to the fund. I would

be pleased to hear from you

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هكذا من الرجل



The Prince of Wales looks at the association's chances of survival

**Now is the time to
break silence**

It will have an even greater chance if the resolve is to make the most of the Commonwealth, to seek ways constantly of improving its effectiveness and potential in a world that badly needs its spirit and idealism.

The unofficial Communist
today's leaders

imits, 1944-75	IV
Commonwealth ;	V

Technical cooperation programme

nt	X	P
; youth	XI	re

1. Mr Forbes Burnham, Prime Minister of Guyana*
2. Mr Michael Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica
3. Mr Tadeo Tufuaga Efi, Prime Minister of Western Samoa
4. Prince Tupolehake, Prime Minister of Tonga
5. Mr G. G. Gairy, Prime Minister of Grenada
6. Mr Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago*
7. Mr Lynden Pindling, Prime Minister of Bahamas
8. Mr Pierre Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada
9. General I. K. Achempong, Supreme Military Council, Ghana*
10. Sir Dauda Javara, President of The Gambia
11. Mr Siaka Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone
12. Mr Tom Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados
13. Mr James Callaghan, Prime Minister of Britain
14. Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of the Federal Military Government, Nigeria
15. Mr Charles Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho
16. Sir Seretse Khama, Prime Minister of Botswana
17. Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus
18. Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada, President of Uganda**
19. Mr Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia
20. Mr Dom Mintoff, Prime Minister of Malta
21. Colonel Maphurru Harry Mambo, Prime Minister of Malawi
22. Dr Kenneth Banda, President of Malawi
23. Mr Jomo Kenyatta, President of Kenya
24. Mr Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania

IV from the sub-continent	X
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Technical cooperation ; youth programme

attendance uncertain
not recognized by UK
Nauru (President, Mr Bernard
Dowiyogo) is a special member
of the Commonwealth and is not
represented at the conference.

Fund of good intentions

small states can, loss of sovereignty, big states. The C wealth is a network relationships, and it them to be "cost-eff. A meeting in 1979 is or Dar es Salaam is cards.

Plight of the world's poor worse not better

elwyn Westlake

badly, the explosive of world poverty will be the forthcoming of Commonwealth of government at Lancaster House, as it did their meeting in April-May 1975, Kingston, Jamaica, the two intervening years the plight of the poor southern has, if anything, further large balance deficits and a still heavier debt.

Kingston commodity initiative of the former Prime Minister, Sir Harold Wilson, has not borne fruit.

The political wrangling continues over whether the international markets for primary products should be more closely regulated, while the fate of millions of poor commodity producers hangs on the success of the latest crop, and price movements in the rich, industrialized, countries to the north.

It was the issue of commodity trading which caused the most acerbic exchanges between the Commonwealth rich and poor nations at Kingston. The division was between those who believed that only modest reforms were

needed to provide the developing countries with a better trade deal, and some of the Caribbean government heads who wanted nothing less than a total recasting of the international economy. Their goal was a "new international economic order".

In an attempt to solve those differences, the Commonwealth leaders set up an Experts Group of 10 eminent people from the industrialized and developing countries to study the issues of poverty and draw up "in the context of the current international dialogue, a comprehensive and inter-related programme of practical measures directed at closing the gap between the rich and poor countries". It is the Expert Group's re-

port that will form the centre of much of the discussion at Lancaster House. Its recommendations are far-reaching. An "unprecedented international effort" is required, the report says, if there is to be any closing of the income gap between the rich north and poor south of the globe.

To underscore their point, the experts observe that of the 4,000 million people of the world, half have an annual average income of less than \$200 a head (if the People's Republic of China is included). At the other extreme, a minority of about 600 million live in states where the average income per head ranges from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year. As the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat,

Mr Shridath Ramphal, a former Minister for Foreign Affairs and Justice in Guyana, has said, the "Commonwealth cannot be neutral or inactive on this great issue of our time".

The Commonwealth has among its members some of the world's richest nations. But it also includes 44 per cent of the population of the developing world—and (excluding the socialist countries) 88 per cent of the Earth's poorest people, those living on less than \$200 a year.

Therefore the quarter of the globe's population who live in the 36 countries of the Commonwealth are much more than simply a cross-section of humanity, in spite of their geographical dispersion across six continents and five oceans. The issues of poverty may not be facing the Commonwealth alone, but it is here that they link up with a special intensity. It was in recognition of that fact that the eradication of world poverty came to form a key part of the Declaration of Commonwealth Principles unanimously approved on January 22 1971 by the heads of Commonwealth governments at their meeting in Singapore.

The declaration stated emphatically that "the wide disparities in wealth now existing between different sections of mankind are too great to be tolerated. They also create world tensions. Our aim is their progressive removal. We therefore seek to use our efforts to overcome poverty, ignorance and disease, in raising standards of life and achieving a more equitable international society".

The declaration then adds: "To this end our aim is to achieve the freest possible flow of international trade on terms fair and equitable to all, taking into account the special requirements of the developing countries. We also seek to encourage the flow of adequate resources, includ-

ing governmental and private resources, to the developing countries, bearing in mind the importance of doing this in a true spirit of partnership and of establishing for this purpose in the developing countries conditions which are conducive to sustained investment and growth."

No leader from a developing Commonwealth country can have this part of the declaration far from his mind when the latest two-yearly conference begins today. The leaders can almost certainly be expected to press the four richest members—Britain, Australia, Canada and New Zealand—to commit themselves more energetically to the crusade for a new international economic order, which received such strong impetus at the 1975 Kingston conference.

This cause has received strong support from the Expert Group in its final report (it has made two interim reports), concluded just in time for consideration at Lancaster House.

If accepted unreservedly by Commonwealth leaders, the report is bound to have considerable political influence. To begin with, it comes out firmly behind Third World demands for a so-called common fund to regulate commodity prices on world markets.

This is one of the central demands of the developing countries in their bid to overturn the international economic order. After considerable resistance from several of the rich industrialized nations, notably West Germany, the United States, and to a lesser extent Britain, broad agreement has been reached on the principle of setting up a common fund, although the rich world's conception of the fund's role remains very different to the original proposal advanced by the poor nations.

However, like the Third World states, the Experts' Group (known as the Ten

Wise Men) see the common fund as a positive instrument of change, raising prices for primary products through new commodity agreements, and providing money for a range of other activities, including better marketing and distribution; diversification out of unprofitable crops; and the attainment of a greater Third World share in the processing of raw materials.

By contrast, the rich nations conceive the fund in a much more modest role, acting as a clearing house for individually negotiated commodity agreements, with limited cash of its own. The objective would be only to smooth out commodity price fluctuations, in their view.

New role for IMF proposed

The report of the Experts' Group—called *Towards a New International Economic Order*—additionally calls for "long-run reform of the international monetary system", including the conversion of the International Monetary Fund into a world central bank, and greater participation of the developing countries in the control and management of the IMF and other international agencies.

The report also sees an urgent need for the rich northern nations to reduce import restrictions on Third World products; suggests more research into the problems of the developing countries; recommends that the rich states provide more appropriate technology, waive Third World debts and, of course, step up their aid.

The Experts' Group, whose chairman, Mr Alister McIntyre, is secretary-general of the Caribbean Com-

munity, included Mr Sidney Golt, a former British deputy secretary of the Department of Trade, as well as members from New Zealand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Tanzania, India, Nigeria, Zambia and Canada.

Their report does not paint an optimistic picture for Commonwealth leaders. Even a programme aimed at giving a sustained boost to the economies of the Third World would probably be insufficient to close the gap in per capita income between the rich and poor states, which on average was about 12 to one in 1970.

In fact, if the poor states expanded their economies by 6 per cent a year over the remaining decades of this century, the gap is likely to be just as wide in the year 2000. Yet, the chances of steady 6 per cent growth in the next few years seem slim for many of the Third World nations.

Such a growth rate could not be accomplished without increasing the already huge foreign trade deficits of the poor states. Since the oil price rise in 1973, the aggregate deficit of the non-oil exporting Third World countries has leapt from about \$10,000m to between \$30,000m and \$40,000m a year. This deficit is unlikely to come down in the foreseeable future, and the accumulated debts that would result from indefinite deficits of this size are truly horrifying.

Yet, as Mr Ramphal told a Joint Economic Committee of the United States Congress: "Without [an acceleration in their industrialization] the developing countries have little chance of providing jobs for their labour force—up to 40 per cent of which is now effectively unemployed—and to which 1,000 million more will be added by the end of the century."

The only answer is to increase the developing countries' share of world income, which amounts to only about

12 per cent of the total. For not only would that raise living standards in the poor countries, it would enlarge the markets for exports from the rich countries, helping to support employment in Europe, North America and Japan.

The developing countries tend, inevitably, to spend every penny they earn, and most of their earnings are spent in the rich northern states. For example, the Third World accounted for more than 44 per cent of the increase in Japan's manufacturing exports between 1969 and 1975. Some 33 per cent of the increase in North American manufactured exports also went to developing countries. For the European Community the figure was 26 per cent.

In engineering goods, which are of considerable importance to employment and exports in the industrialized countries, the markets provided by the developing nations have been large and growing, being 38 per cent for both Japan and North America, and 25 per cent for the EEC.

Without doubt the poor nations could exert a significant influence on the expansion plans and prospects of the industrialized countries; they provide a potential new frontier for generating expansion in the world, but it is a potential which only development can activate. Clearly, the economic interests of the rich and poor nations are tightly bound up together.

But, as Mr Ramphal reminded the United States Congress: "Abstract economics has a tendency to divert us from human needs. It is essential, therefore, to ensure that the issue of fundamental change in the world's economic arrangements is always seen in these basic terms: to remember, and never to forget, that it is the human condition that provides the moral imperative for a new international economic order."

Trade turns into new channels

roline Atkinson

quarters of New Zealand's cheese production will be phased out, and the butter quotas which ensure New Zealand's share of the United Kingdom market are to end in 1980.

The developing Asian Commonwealth nations such as India and Sri Lanka do not have the protection of the Lomé Convention. But nor do they have the wealth and flexibility in their economies of the developed Commonwealth countries.

The system of generalized preferences (GSP) first taken up by the EEC (where developing countries face lower duties for specific amounts of particular products) has been angling for Britain in the EEC towards helping those Asian countries.

To some extent, however, Britain's accession has merely hastened a process of change which was under way.

Total intra-Commonwealth trade was falling even before 1973. Whereas the Commonwealth countries in aggregate provided each other with markets for 23 per cent of their exports in 1969, that had shrunk to 20 per cent in 1973. That was the last year for which such figures were especially collected.

The focus now is on individual commodities and their particular markets. The distinction between Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries has been blurred, as that between rich and poor has sharpened. The dramatic effect of increasing oil imports, but the trend is clear. From 24 per cent of British imports in 1970, the Commonwealth share fell to 17 per cent in 1973 and less than 13 per cent last year.

Even more significant for the other Commonwealth countries has been the drop in their traditional trade surplus with Britain. That has halved in the past two years.

The oil price rise of 1973 tended to precipitate the new awareness of the developing world. It also affected the development of new positions of the Commonwealth nations. Most suffered a severe setback in their capacity to import, or to pay for their imports. The development of new export markets to relieve the balance of payments has thus become even more important (Nigeria, as the sole Opec member in the Commonwealth, has of course benefited from the jump in oil revenues).

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Exports to Japan grow rapidly

Japan has provided one of the fastest growing export markets for Commonwealth countries, diversifying from Britain. Much of Australia's success in reorienting its export trade has been because of the rapid expansion of Japanese imports. Britain bought 4 per cent of Australia's exports in 1973 compared with 17 per cent 10 years earlier. Japan's share grew from 17 per cent to 32 per cent. Singapore and Malaysia are also expanding their imports.

Commonwealth links with Opec countries have increased however, as the Indian provision of iron ore to the Gulf and Jamaica's cooperation with Mexico and Venezuela on aluminium smelting from Jamaica's bauxite show.

The communist countries now take a bigger proportion of Commonwealth trade, such as the growing exports of Asian tea to the Soviet Union and increased cocoa trade. Import volumes of Comecon countries are volatile, however, and the development of those markets difficult.

Geography has tended to loosen the trade ties of the Commonwealth. Regionalism as a path for development has been favoured by some countries. The regional groupings in some cases consist of only Commonwealth countries, as in the Caribbean, and in others include non-Commonwealth nations, as in the West African economic community.

The aim of these regional trading blocks has usually been to provide a market for the manufactures on which many developing countries pin their hopes for growth. Both the difficulties and costs of such protection of the industrialized sector are often high, especially in the short term.

However, it is extremely difficult for the developing countries to break into the established markets for manufactures.

Cynics have pointed out that those countries whose

manufactures are allowed duty free into the EEC under the Lomé Convention are precisely the ones with very little export capacity. The West Indies are an exception, but as their economies are so small they have not yet brought the ire of the northern countries on their heads.

Most of the Commonwealth countries depend for their export earnings on a few primary products or sometimes just one. They are mainly net food importers, although some are net exporters of non-basic foods and other agricultural products.

Trade in basic foodstuffs, such as cereals, is a world and not a Commonwealth matter. But the voice of the developing Commonwealth is important in the debate over the world's chronic food shortages and the food of the developed countries. Canada and Australia are important world suppliers of grain, providing about 16 per cent of total world cereals exports last year.

Britain's entry into the EEC has affected rice producers in the Commonwealth: Italy has replaced Australia as the main supplier to the United Kingdom. Other cereals have been little affected. Recent good harvests have helped to ease the world food situation, and India, for example, is thinking of exporting grain this year.

Where countries are getting their grain supplies from the world market, and not from concessionary sources, geography and price are more important than the Commonwealth. Sri Lanka, for example, imports its rice from Thailand, Burma and China.

Sugar exports from the Commonwealth producers in the West Indies, India, Australia and Africa have been growing steadily since 1972 and are taking an increased share of the world sugar market, despite some production difficulties in the Caribbean and India.

The market has been changed radically by British entry into the EEC. In place of the old Commonwealth sugar agreement there is the sugar protocol to the Lomé Convention, which guarantees entry into the EEC of 1,300,000 tonnes of sugar a year on a country quota basis. As this was negotiated during the sugar shortage it is favourable to the ACP producers, who are mainly in the Commonwealth.

But the deliberate EEC expansion of sugar beet production has led to increasing European reluctance to pay good prices or to provide the guaranteed market for cane producers. Britain is still a net sugar importer and relies on its old Commonwealth suppliers, but the average in the United Kingdom is increasing.

Commonwealth trade in food and animals* ('000 US\$)

	1971-1974 Average
Australia	+ 2,189,421
Canada	+ 1,055,388
New Zealand	+ 878,400
United Kingdom	+ 4,384,507
Botswana	+ 10,801
The Gambia	+ 2,678
Ghana	+ 255,687
Kenya	+ 152,136
Lesotho	+ 22,920
Malawi	+ 19,884
Senegal	+ 30,241
Seychelles	n.a.
Sierra Leone	+ 22,933
Swaziland	+ 45,186
Tanzania	+ 76,151
Uganda	+ 184,187
Zambia	+ 22,920
Samoa	+ 182,452
India	+ 194,319
Malaysia	+ 257,627
Sri Lanka	+ 28,792
Cyprus	+ 10,384
Malta	+ 53,178
Singapore	+ 307,967
Bahamas	+ 51,158
Barbados	+ 1,730
Grenada	+ 62,156
Guyana	+ 42,761
Jamaica	+ 28,901
Trinidad and Tobago	+ 17,389
Fiji	+ 99,819
Mauritius	+ 2,984
Nauru	+ 3,488
Papua New Guinea	+ 1,704
Tonga	+ 1,853
West Samoa	+ 1,853

+ indicates a trade surplus, — a trade deficit, n.a. not available.

Source: FAO Trade Yearbook.

* Includes live animals, meat, dairy products, eggs, fish, cereals, fruit, vegetables, sugar, honey, coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, animal feeding stuffs, edible fats and food preparations.

Some of the ways we have stuck by our Principals for over 140 years.

We are the Crown Agents.

To put it simply, we are Crown servants.

whose office it is intended should become, subject to legislation, a Public Corporation. Our function is to serve overseas governments and State organisations — our Principals — in whatever way they need professional help.

It could be a request for a simple piece of equipment. Or we could be asked to plan a major project, cost it, supervise the construction, supply all the materials, select the people, train the local staff and stay until the project is operating at 100% efficiency.

From shoelaces to a complete communication system, no request for our services is too large or too small.

In Brunei, for example, we were asked to build and staff a complete colour television system capable of transmitting four hours of programmes each evening plus two hours of school programmes each morning.

The whole project took just nine months to complete and this is believed to be a world record for an installation of this kind where no facilities had existed previously.

At the request of the Nigerian Ports Authority, we assisted in the ports decongestion operation.

£12,000,000 of equipment and materials were bought, inspected and shipped into the area: these included fork-lift trucks, cranes, barges, tugs, shackles, pontoons, freight-lifters, trucks and container holders. An incredible load of equipment.

Whereas the cranes and other handling equipment were shipped out by conventional

carriers, some of the tugs, pontoons and barges went by heavy lift vessel, and some by semi-submersibles. The large 'semis' were submerged for the loading operation, refloated with their cargo, and towed out by tugs to Apapa.

In Jordan, we are working on two pipeline projects as part of a massive scheme to improve the country's water supplies. 48 kilometres of new pipeline will bring water to Irbid, and a feasibility study has been prepared for more pipelines, pumping

stations and Jordan's first surface water treatment project. Design studies were made in 1976 for 65 kilometres of new pipeline to Aqaba.

We were asked by the Nigerian Railway Corporation to handle the procurement of new rolling stock and evaluate the tenders that came in from all over the world.

An order for 20 shunting locomotives has been placed; contracts have been signed for the supply of 55 main-line locomotives, 150 passenger coaches, 12 powercars and 450 hopper wagons. The award of contracts for 190 covered wagons, 100 cattle wagons, 10 pig wagons and 32 brakevans are under consideration. The total value of this new rolling stock is £75 million.

We have just completed the building of 170 kilometres of roads in Welo Province in Ethiopia.

It was an experimental task in that the brief was to build as many kilometres as possible in as varying a terrain as possible. We compared two methods of road construction, labour intensive as against intermediate technology and reported our findings. We have now completed a study of rural roads throughout Ethiopia.

With £17 million allocated to the task, we are building roads for an average cost of £5,000 a kilometre.

Based on the results of these experiments, the British Government, along with the World Bank and other donor agencies, will be financing many other roads in Ethiopia.

But you might think that, as more and more nations become self-supporting, demands on our services would be lessening. However, the reverse is the case.

In the past years, our services and activities have grown to such an extent that we are now able to offer our Principals a greater range of help for their requirements than at any time in our 144 years.

And these Principals know that with the Crown Agents they are getting integrity as well

as the best advice and the best value their money can buy.

What stronger recommendation could there be?

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"commonwealth (-wel-, n. Independent State or community; republic or democratic State (lit., or fig.: *commonwealth of learning*); (C-) republican government in England, 1649-60; (C-) title of federated Australian States;"

The Concise Oxford Dictionary

On this page and the next, Derek Ingram traces the recent evolution of the word, looks back at past summits, assesses the community of nations' leadership and examines the role of its professional organizations

Exercise in world summitry

The last time Commonwealth leaders met in London, eight years ago, one of the high lights of the conference was a speech by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania on Rhodesia. Even those who did not agree with all he said were captivated by his fluency and sincerity.

When the presidents and prime ministers trooped out of the room one of them remarked: "What a pity it could not have been televised." But then he added: "Of course, if it had been televised it would not have been the same speech."

The remark identifies the ingredients that make Commonwealth summits valuable to those who take part in them: their limited secrecy and their informality.

Calling as it is to us journalists, you cannot have real informality without the secrecy; it has to be that way if these meetings are to continue to have value. Informality has always been vital, and though it has sometimes been seriously at risk, this is the thread that runs through the entire history of these meetings, and it is, when you come to think about it, quite a history.

The 35 leaders sitting round the table at Lancaster House this morning are taking part in the latest gathering of what must surely be the longest continuous exercise in the history of world summitry. This is the twenty-first meeting of the modern series, generally accepted as dating to 1944—an average of one meeting every 18 months—and the pedigree goes much farther back than that.

The first Commonwealth summit of all was 90 years

ago almost to the day—at the time of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. It was called a colonial conference, though the leaders present—of Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa—represented countries that by that time already enjoyed considerable autonomy.

Colonial conferences gave way to imperial conferences in 1911—there were five of such—and these in turn gave way, after 1937, to prime ministers' meetings. The first of the modern meetings, held just before D-Day, was a cosy all-white affair at 10 Downing Street presided over by Churchill and largely concerned with the prosecution of the war and how to secure the peace afterwards. Just five leaders attended (Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa), with representatives of India and Rhodesia allowed to attend for some sessions.

Moving forward 33 years to Lancaster House today produces a contrast that seems to bear no comparison. But a large degree of easy informality remains. Many of today's Commonwealth leaders know each other rather well—just as did the old leaders like Churchill, Smuts and Menzies. Some of them—such men as Mr Lee Kuan Yew and Presidents Kaunda, Nyerere and Makarios—have attended more than half a dozen meetings.

For Mr Trudeau this is his fifth summit. He has struck up a particularly close relationship with Mr Lee and Presidents Nyerere and Kaunda as a result of these meetings.

There was a time when Commonwealth summit informality was well on the way to being lost. The essence of these meetings is that there can be short and frequent exchanges and even banter across the table; give-and-take discussion rather than set debate with the minimum of set speeches.

At the end of the 1960s frequent prepared speeches, excessive numbers of press conferences, after sessions and a proliferation of officials sitting in the conference had begun seriously to change the character of the meeting.

At Singapore in 1971 this trend to United Nations practices, together with the bitter debate on the British intention to sell arms to South Africa, came near to bringing the meetings—and the Commonwealth—to an end.

What was encouraging was that those present, recognizing the danger, not only wanted to reverse the trend but made sure something was done about it.

A new formula was worked out and in Ottawa in 1973 Mr Trudeau presided over a conference that was very different. Now only two officials were allowed to sit with each head of government and texts and press conferences were reduced to a minimum. Also, provision was made for restricted sessions, at which the leaders

could sit alone, with only the Secretary-General present, no record taken and no unauthorized statement made to the press afterwards.

This ensured the kind of discussion that took place in Ottawa and Kingston when presidents and prime ministers exchanged views on how they actually run their governments; how, for example, civil servants could be kept effective, at the same time not reducing ministers to rubber stamps.

These discussions on the inner workings of governments, about which we shall learn little, except perhaps as a result of inadequate snippets from political memoirs, must have been fascinating historical rarity. Being a head of government can be lonely, and here was a rare chance for leaders to chat with equals about domestic problems in a way that is impossible elsewhere or in any other forum.

It is these and other such items that draw the leaders to Commonwealth conferences and it is these opportunities for private discussion that Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, is known to envy. If only, he has been heard to remark, the United Nations could sometimes operate in this way, away from the public gaze.

But all this is not what makes headlines. Visible achievements and quick solutions to problems are what observers are always on the lookout for and when they are lacking Commonwealth heads of government meetings are too often said to have little value. Those who actually attend know otherwise.

In terms of impact on world affairs, then, have Commonwealth conferences made much of a mark? There have been one or two spectacular failures; one was the abortive Vietnam peace mission proposed by Mr Wilson in 1965.

Commonwealth meetings are really about influencing each other and changes of attitude emerge slowly as a result of them. There is no doubt that the Singapore conference of 1971 stopped the Heath Government embarking on the restoration of arms sales to South Africa. Mr Heath would claim that the Singapore experience forced the developing countries to accept that Britain had as much right to take independent action as any other country.

Singapore was perhaps a turning point not only for the Commonwealth as an institution but also for relations between developed and developing countries. In international affairs since that time African states have adopted tactics that differ from those early days of posturing, boycott and walkout. Each side tends to understand the other better and the experience has made everyone a little wiser.

In the 1960s Commonwealth summits were very much preoccupied with the problem of Commonwealth conversion and sheer survival. Between 1960 and 1969 the number of Commonwealth countries rose from 11 to 31. Matters like the departure of South Africa and then the tensions of Rhodesia, coupled with the expansion of the conference, meant that whereas in the

"Commonwealth" is a recurring term Imperial War Conference and he, says, through the ages. Dryden used it in the *Commonwealth* historian, Mr H. Dunn, life of Theseus in his translation of Plutarch's *Lives* (1683-86). In 1884 Lord Rosebery remarked in Australia that "the Empire is a commonwealth of nations". In the 1880s, John X. Merriman, Prime Minister of Cape Colony, began referring to "the British Commonwealth". He was the first to use the phrase in an imperial conference—in 1909 at the Imperial Defence Conference. After 1914 the term was used repeatedly in the Round Table (the quarterly founded in 1910 which, to this day, is a journal of Commonwealth affairs), although it was mainly in relation to ideas of imperial federation.

Opening the Imperial War Cabinet in 1917, Lloyd George said the war had changed the Empire into "a great and effective democratic Commonwealth of nations". Smuts launched the name "British Commonwealth" four weeks later in the

1950s Commonwealth summits had given much attention to world subjects like disarmament and nuclear testing, most of its attention in the 1960s was on keeping the Commonwealth alive and on Southern Africa.

With the supreme crisis of Singapore behind it, the Commonwealth has now begun to look outward again—and in a more complex and calmer way than before. Ottawa in 1973 was a conference of recuperation; gawkers of the Commonwealth Institute.

What's in a name?

Between the wars the term Commonwealth was usually used to describe the parts of the Empire that were autonomous. Churchill favoured "British Commonwealth and Empire". With Indian independence most peoples of the Empire were now citizens of Commonwealth member-countries. In 1948 Nehru spoke of the "Commonwealth that used to be called the British Commonwealth Nations" and from that time on the simple term "the Commonwealth" began to be accepted—although even to people persist in referring erroneously to "the British Commonwealth".

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When, where and how

1944: Pledged determination to win war and agreed world organization be set up afterwards to maintain peace and security.

1946: Discussed problems of postwar settlements, reviewed draft peace treaties, reaffirmed full support for the United Nations.

1948: First meeting after independence of India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Reviewed economic and defence matters, agreed to extend consultation between governments.

1949: Special meeting to discuss India's decision to become republic and stay in Commonwealth. George VI accepted as Head of Commonwealth.

1951: Japan peace settlement, Middle East and British and Canadian NATO obligations on agenda. Issued declaration affirming determination to resist aggression.

1953: Expressed hope for setting up European Defence Community, discussed Far East stability after Korea armistice, recognized international importance of Suez Canal.

1955: Talked about problems of nuclear energy, declared intention to work for comprehensive disarmament agreement.

1956: Discussed better relations with Russia, Cyprus solution, improving living standards and peaceful nuclear energy uses. Agreed Rhodesia should continue to attend.

1957: Ghana, first African colony to become independent, attends. Discussed Hungary, Suez, economic development and proposals for industrial free trade area in Europe.

1960: Discussed economic development of poorer countries and planned co-operative action. South Africa said it would become republic. Conference emphasized Commonwealth was multiracial.

1961: Call for ban on all nuclear testing. New proposals for disarmament. Supported United Nations efforts in Congo. After attacks on its racial policies, South Africa withdrew from Commonwealth.

1962: Most of meeting devoted to safeguards for trade of other Commonwealth countries if Britain joined EEC. Britain promises full consultation.

1964: Serious divisions over Rhodesia. But several schemes for closer Commonwealth cooperation worked out; and agreement to set up Commonwealth Secretariat and Commonwealth Foundation.

1965: Peace mission to Vietnam set up. Britain

heavily pressed to end African rule in Rhodesia. Economic development examined, memoranda on working of Secretariat worked out.

1966 (Jan): In Lagos first meeting outside London. Devoted solely to Rhodesia following Commonwealth scheme training Rhodesian soldiers. Sanctions committee set up.

1966 (Sept): Stormy session on Rhodesia. Br pledged to stick to Principles. On Britain said it would Commonwealth coun maximum information.

1969: Rhodesia's main topic, but confer also agreed measure ease brain drain from developing countries, aid scheme and regional studies of 15 young people.

1971: British proposed sell arms to South Africa. Night session without cials produces face-s formula.

1973: New look co ence with streamlined cedures. Turned gr of its attende economic matters, statement on nuclear ing ban. Set up youth gramme.

1975: New interna: economic order is topic. Study group: Help pledged for M bique when it closes desian border to ti sanctions.

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ATTENDANCE AT SUMMITS

All meetings in London unless otherwise indicated.

	1944	1946	1948	1949	1951	1953	1955	1956	1957	1960	1961	1962	1964	1965	1966	1968	1969	1971	1973	1975	1977
Australia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bahamas																					
Bangladesh																					
Barbados																					
Botswana																					
Britain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Canada	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cyprus																					
Fiji																					
The Gambia																					
Ghana																					
Grenada																					
Guyana																					
India	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Jamaica																					
Kenya																					
Lesotho																					
Malawi																					
Malaysia																					
Malta																					
Mauritius																					
New Zealand	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nigeria																					
Papua New Guinea																					
Seychelles																					
Sierra Leone																					
Singapore																					
Sri Lanka	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Swaziland																					
Tanzania																					
Tonga																					
Trinidad and Tobago																					
Uganda																					
Western Samoa																					
Zambia																					
Pakistan ¹																					
South Africa ²	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rhodesia ³	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

¹ Left Commonwealth 1971.

² Left Commonwealth 1961.

³ Southern Rhodesia until 1953, then Federal Representative not present at all sessions.

⁴ India attended some sessions.

Uganda's attendance uncertain.

Commonwealth Development Corporation

CDC sends greetings to Heads of Government attending the Summit Conference.

For nearly 30 years, CDC has been assisting economic development in countries of the Commonwealth. Today, the Corporation has commitments of over £300 million in about 250 projects in some 40 developing countries.

CDC is distinguishable from other development agencies in that it is able to support the provision of risk capital and long-term finance with a comprehensive range of management and technical services. The established CDC projects provide practical training on-the-job for nationals of the host country in a wide range of management, technical and professional skills. Its money is not tied and may be used for local costs.

Preference is given to projects which generate foreign exchange earnings, or which result in savings in foreign exchange, thereby helping to improve the balance of payments of the host country; which encourage savings and assist credit formation, thus reducing reliance on borrowing abroad; which create local job opportunities, foster management capability and spread technical knowledge; and which contribute to greater income equality inside the developing country.

Relationships between CDC and developing countries are based on mutual respect and are aimed at making the most effective use of the resources and skills of each.

CDC is helping nations of the Third World to help themselves.

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PREPARATORY SCHOOL
EASTBOURNE, SUSSEX

We take this opportunity of Parents from the Commonwealth for their great support the years and we look for many happy future ties with

Convert makes the best leader

Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, is attending his first conference, may be the first time put itself as a person of influence. The Commonwealth is far the most active and influential member-nation.

Mr Lester Pearson set the trend. When Mr Pierre Trudeau succeeded him as Prime Minister in 1968 he had no personal experience of it. He hardly spoke at his first summit conference in 1969; his most active participation was a slide down the banisters at Marlborough House.

But in the following years he became the most important of all the leaders within the Commonwealth. He had listened carefully and been impressed in 1969 by the possibilities of the Commonwealth as an international forum and he has since admitted that he became "a deep convert to the Commonwealth".

His chairmanship of the 1973 conference in Ottawa restored the Commonwealth's vigour after the setback of Singapore. Since then Mr Trudeau's Canada has repeatedly taken the lead in Commonwealth affairs, usually being ready to offer cash to launch projects, giving two dollars for every developing country dollar to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, and backing Commonwealth Foundation needs for more money, as it is doing at this year's conference.

It was Canada that suggested a new, and universal, Commonwealth Day (the second Monday in March, from this year) and it has recently issued an array of posters, booklets and slide shows to publicize the Commonwealth in its own country.

The other influential leader of the modern Commonwealth has been President Nyerere of Tanzania. It was he who first emphasized the multilateral nature of the Commonwealth when, though breaking relations with Britain over Rhodesia for a spell, he kept Tanzania in the Commonwealth and continued to play a role in Commonwealth affairs. He thus showed that the Commonwealth was no longer just a relationship between Britain and the Commonwealth, but also between Tanzania and 34 other countries.

Zambia's President Kaunda once took his country to the point of leaving the Commonwealth—a signal that, if it had been given, might have led to the withdrawal of all the African countries and several others—but this was a passing attitude adopted more in sorrow than in anger because of Britain's approach to Rhodesia. He has always believed deeply in the Commonwealth's value.

Of the other long-serving leaders, Mr Lee Kuan Yew has been important—he has helped to chair the most stormy meeting in 1971, but the experience did not alter his view of the practical worth of the Commonwealth.

In 1973, Jamaica's new Prime Minister, Mr Michael Manley, made an impact, and this was sustained by his chairmanship of the summit in Kingston two years later. His contribution, and that of his Caribbean colleagues, Mr Forbes Burnham of Guyana, to the moves the Commonwealth has made to involve itself in the global debate on the new international economic order, have helped to take the Commonwealth into a new phase in its history.

It cannot be said that the British leaders have made a positive mark on the development of the Commonwealth since the beginning of the sixties. Mr Edward Heath took a dislike to the Commonwealth at Singapore but was won back at Ottawa. Mr Wilson seemed to misread the direction in which it was going in the first years of his premiership, presuming that Britain was still the leader. But he chaired a successful conference in 1969 and took a notable economic initiative at Kingston. New Zealand produced a comet in Mr Norman Kirk, whose impact on the Ottawa meeting is still talked about. He established a rapport with the Third World leaders as no New Zealander had before him. All was cut short by his early death, and this year the prospect of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, attending his first summit, repeating the performance, seems remote. His abrasive attitude to the Commonwealth Games has seriously worried several Commonwealth leaders, notably Mr Fraser and Mr Trudeau.

Centre where you can meet the professionals

are a lawyer or a nurse in Fiji or a Singapore you save at hand a Commonwealth Professional Centre, at which you can meet your colleagues and other professionals, take part in seminars, lectures, meet and consult a specialist. The centre you can promote professional unity and build closer links between the professions on the one hand and universities, and the community on the other. centres have been de- as "one answer to professional isolation in the new Commonwealth" and they exist in 10 countries—Guyana, ad and Tobago, Bar- Malta, Kenya, Uganda, a, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Malaysia. Similar centres planned for Ghana, a and the Bahamas. fessional centres are the stimulating de- vants in Commonwealth ration that have taken during the past decade are an example of the hat, whatever the im- on gained from the times turbulent political e of the Commonwealth, g that period, there has a steady growth of fonal cooperation.

On a different level of co-operation bodies like the Royal Commonwealth Library Association in Kingston, the Association of Literature and Language Studies in places like Singapore and Washington, the Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship (30,000 members), the Royal Overseas League and the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth are all responsible for a huge and growing social and cultural interchange between peoples of the Commonwealth.

Having been founded in the days of Empire, each suffers in varying degrees from an imperial hangover and this hinders their conversion into genuinely pan-Commonwealth organizations. Lack of funds also hampers such progress. The most forward-looking and active of these bodies is the Royal Commonwealth Society, which promotes the work of the Commonwealth by providing a platform in London and other capitals for discussions of live Commonwealth issues and for lectures by Commonwealth personalities, from presidents and prime ministers down.

It was the society which promoted a conference that led to the formation of the Commonwealth Foundation and it was the society that played a leading role in promoting a conference at Halifax, Nova Scotia, last October aimed at helping the 300 or so Commonwealth organizations, as well as those bodies that operate in Commonwealth countries internationally, to exercise their collective influential clout.

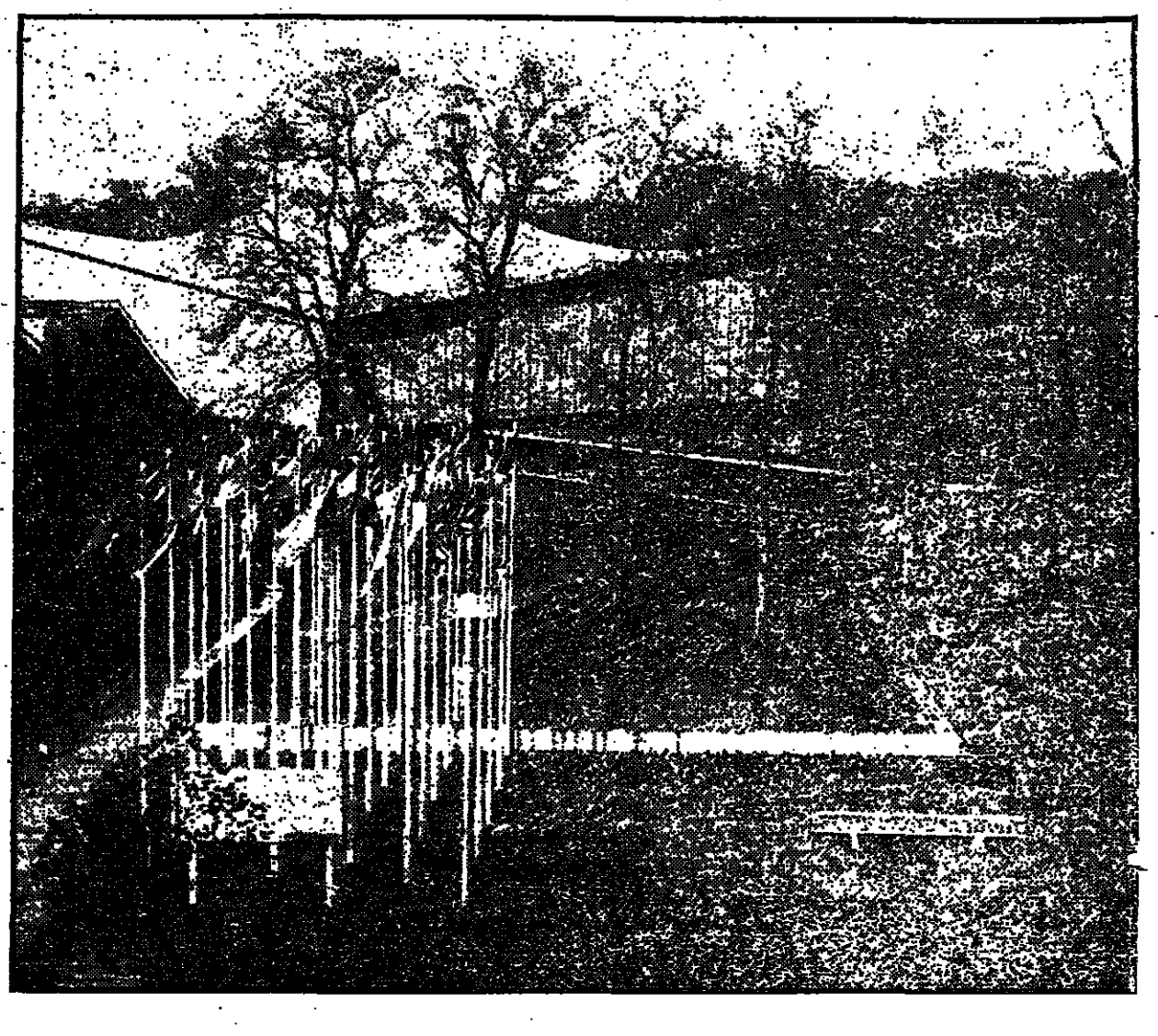
There were recommendations to bring about a greater public awareness of the Commonwealth and the activities of the unofficial Commonwealth organiza- tions, for resources centres to be set up in Commonwealth countries, for schools to consider getting the Commonwealth into curricula (a proposal backed by the Commonwealth education conference just held in Ghana), and for closer liaison between the unofficial Commonwealth and the official Commonwealth (the Commonwealth Secretariat and individual governments).

The Halifax proposals are before the heads of government meeting this week and the hope is that a modest amount of extra funds allotted to the foundation and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation might be used to support the growing activity of this unofficial Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Institute building in London (right) was opened by the Queen, as Head of the Commonwealth, in 1962. Designed chiefly to house permanent exhibitions, it is celebrating the silver jubilee with a display of 100 paintings and sculptures entitled Commonwealth Artists of Fame, 1952-77. The exhibition, which remains open until July 3, includes works by Jean-Paul Riopelle (Canada), George Keyt (Sri Lanka), Sidney Nolan (Australia), Lamidi Fakaye (Nigeria) and Olayinka Burney-Nicol (Sierra Leone).

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Prime Minister
Mauritius

MAURITIUS IN THE AFTERMATH OF INDEPENDENCE

We are very happy that the meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government should coincide with the celebration of Her Majesty The Queen's Silver Jubilee. In these twenty-five years of Her Majesty's reign great and momentous changes have taken place in the Commonwealth, the most important being the emergence to freedom and independence of a large number of territories formerly under colonial rule. The accession to independence of these countries has brought about a complete transformation in the lives of the people who have been able to use fully the opportunities which came their way in the wake of freedom.

We are meeting in London at a very crucial moment when so many important decisions on the future of Africa and of the world generally, will have to be taken by the Commonwealth leaders. We are very conscious of the many difficulties which still lie ahead, but we are determined to intensify our efforts to ensure the liberation of our African brothers and sisters still under the yoke of imperialism.

At the last Summit Meeting of the Organisation of African Unity held in Mauritius, it was made clear that we shall make use of all the resources at our disposal to achieve a rapid settlement of the Rhodesian conflict, and we hope the time is not far when we shall see the emergence of the new state of Zimbabwe. We express our total commitment to the liberation of the whole of Africa and we sincerely hope that wisdom will prevail and that a solution will be found which will ensure the integrity and unity of the people of Namibia. This will mark the culmination of the long struggle conducted by so many African leaders to regain complete freedom for the whole continent. While we welcome any move for the peaceful solution of conflict in other areas, this should not be a pretext to create strife and division among the peoples of Africa.

S. Ramne

Port Louis, Mauritius.
23rd May, 1977

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam
Prime Minister



H.M. The Queen and the Prime Minister during Her Majesty's Royal visit to Mauritius in 1972.

The cornerstone of our policy is a strong determination to work towards the achievement of all the goals of a socialist society through an equitable distribution of the national income. In our mixed economy, the private sector is complementary to the public sector with the Government actively encouraging private enterprise with numerous fiscal and other incentives. It is on this joint effort that we depend for the total growth of the economy. And there is no doubt that our policies have been largely successful. The overall growth of the economy at constant prices has averaged nearly nine per cent a year since 1970. Investment in 1976 was equivalent to about 40 per cent of the national income.

But growth is not enough. We are concerned with ensuring that the benefit of that growth should not accrue merely to a small group of the population; and we have tried to achieve this through fiscal and other policies. Basic foodstuffs—rice and flour—are heavily subsidised. A National Pensions Scheme was introduced in 1976, and we intend that it should come into full operation as soon as possible. There is virtually universal primary education, and the Government is now paying nearly all the costs of secondary and higher education. The prices of essential consumer goods are controlled.

All this must be seen against the historical background of Mauritius at the time of Independence. Apart from the sugar industry, the Mauritian economy was almost static in the years before Independence. It is true that our production of sugar had risen, but our dependence on this one industry was highly dangerous in the face of the prospect of a rapidly increasing labour force, and the possibility that our traditional industry was not likely to employ more people than it did already. We then had an

unemployment rate of 20 per cent and, on existing pre-Independence trends, the position seemed likely to deteriorate still further.

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Since Independence the picture has changed out of all recognition. Many groups of the population who had been excluded from the key points of the economy in earlier times found new opportunities open to them. This led to the release of enterprise which had been potential rather than actual, and was supported by the two development plans drawn up since Independence. These have had as their principal target the achievement of full employment by 1980—principally through the expansion of manufacturing industry, but also through tourism and agricultural diversification. Employment in manufacturing industries has more than trebled since Independence. Total employment in private enterprises employing more than 10 people rose by about 53 per cent a year between 1973 and 1976—a rate of increase substantially greater than that of the number of people of working age.

At the same time, we have had remarkable success in reducing the rate of population growth. The excess of births over deaths, which was about 30 per thousand of the population in the early 1960s, fell to 18 per thousand in 1976. This reflected a fall in the birth rate per thousand from about 40 in 1960 to 25 in 1976.

★ ★ ★

Under our current Development Plan, primary emphasis is placed on the development of export industry, but we are concerned that this should not consist merely of enterprises employing unskilled, underpaid labour. We intend to attract skill-intensive industries. With an increasingly educated labour force, we believe that our prospects for doing so are favourable. Moreover, we intend to use our other advantages in order to encourage new activities. Thus the success of the recent conferences of the Organisation of African Unity, the World Hindi Convention and the African Development Bank, all of which took place in Mauritius, shows the growing importance of our country as a centre for international activities.

In the educational field great strides have been made in recent years, and with the combined efforts of the University of Mauritius, the Institute of Education and the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, a vast programme has been taken in hand for creating trained manpower to grapple with the tasks facing our developing economy.

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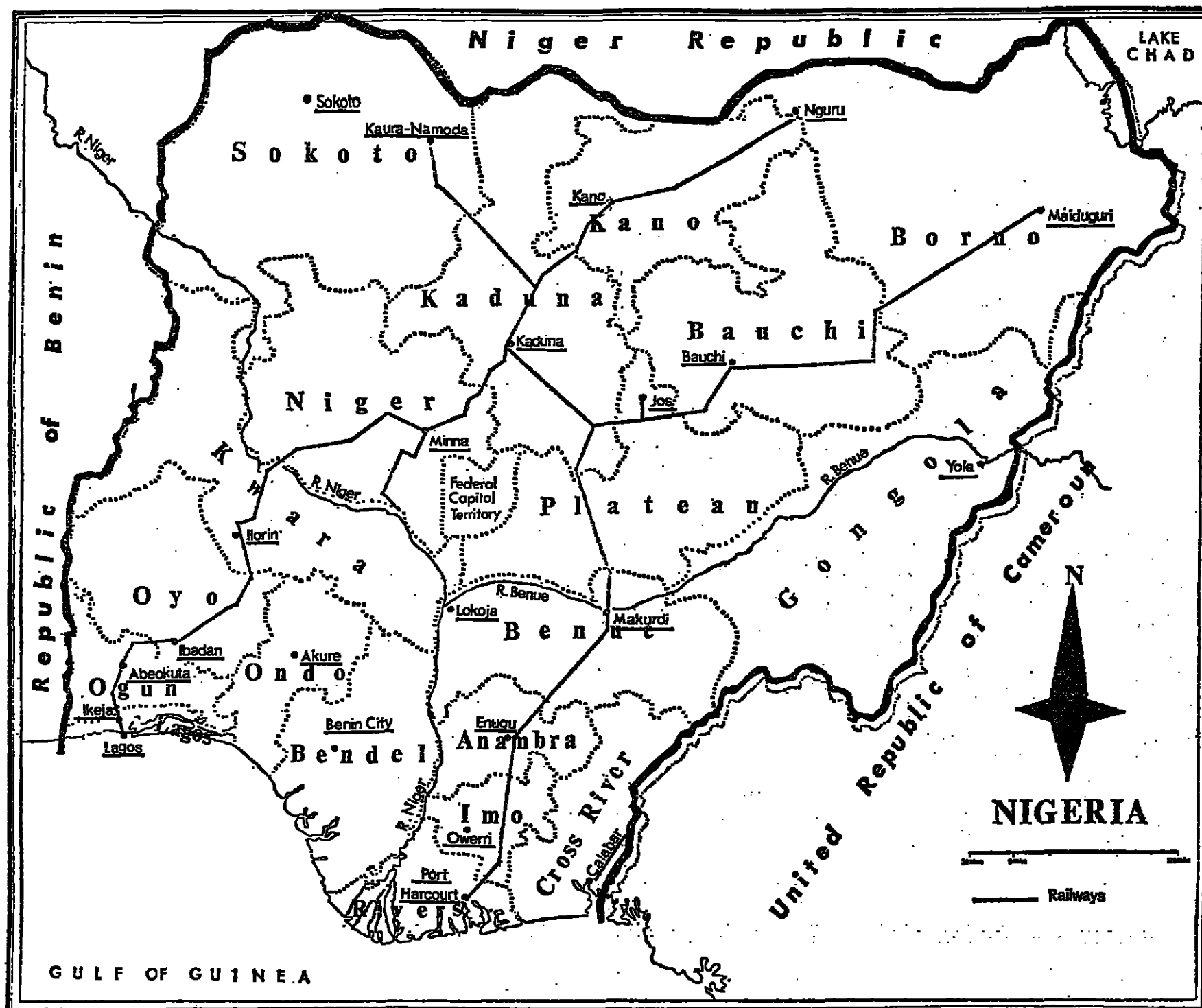
We are of course fully aware of the difficulties still besetting our nation. We are conscious of the limitations of our resources, depending as Mauritius does so much on its sugar industry, and we are doing our utmost for the diversification of our economy and in the search for new markets for our products. Our chief asset is our very competent labour force and we are still able to produce goods at very competitive prices; our industrial and political stability has given a further boost to our hopes, and we are confidently looking forward to a continued co-operation with those industrial countries which are the main consumers of our exports and the main suppliers of our imports.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting,
Port Louis



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

A NEW ORDER



With the change of leadership on July 29, 1975, Nigeria's ship of state regained its rudders with a challenge for skipper and crew alike. A new order in the organisation of national affairs had emerged.

Since that historic date, multi-pronged social, economic and political actions have either been taken or have been initiated. The actions vividly portray a determination to build a better nation of a happier people. The actions underline a silent crusade to engineer a complete re-orientation of the Nigerian society, so that Nigerians can live a more meaningful life under a free and open society, where all are equal under the law and where none will be in need in the midst of plenty and, above all, where Nigerians will learn to accord a healthy respect to discipline, dignity of labour, honesty and probity in public life.



CLEANSING OPERATION

Because it became clear that traditional checks had slackened, and in some cases were completely absent, and because the general level and efficiency of the services had progressively deteriorated, corrective measures were taken to arrest the situation. Several officers of all grades in the Public Services and the Armed Forces were removed from office. Officers found wanting in efficiency or probity were retired with full benefits while officers involved in cases of misconduct were summarily dismissed as a disciplinary measure. The objective was to set the stage for healthier and more efficient services.

These purges were not considered as reforms in themselves; permanent reform measures have been and are being introduced in order to consolidate and maintain efficiency and discipline. A first step in this direction was the establishment of a "Public Complaints Commission" by the F.M.G. to which members of the Public can lodge complaints against public officers. This was followed up with a Decree to stamp out corruption in all its hideous ramifications backed up by the instruction of a "Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau" under the control of a Director, who is empowered to examine bank accounts of public officials charged under the Decree. He can also examine bank accounts of wives, children, trustees and relatives of such officials. Any offence committed under this Decree by a Nigerian outside the country is deemed to have been committed in Nigeria. Trial of persons so charged is by a Special Tribunal headed by a High Court Judge. Any person

convicted by the tribunal can appeal to the Federal Court of Appeal within 30 days, and subsequently to the Supreme Court.

In barely two years of coming to office, this Administration has instituted investigations and enquiries into the assets of certain categories of public officers who have been removed from office throughout the federation. The follow-up exercise to recover confiscated property illegally acquired is now in progress. A cognate and vexed issue which threatened national harmony, that of abandoned property in parts of the federation, has now been disposed of, with the FMG paying accumulated compensation to aggrieved property owners who have been unable to resume ownership.



NIGERIAN PORTS AND CONGESTION

To a very large extent, the survival and prosperity or collapse of the Nigerian economy depended in mid-1975 on the situation at Nigerian ports, where congestion had reached crisis dimensions, giving rise to unprecedented inflation.

The largest single cause of the situation was an unprecedented volume of cement imports. While the massive cement imports were being probed, short- and long-term measures were taken for resolving the problem within a reasonably short period.

As a result of the crash programme launched, the discharge rate of cement which stood at 2,000 tons a day at the end of July 1975 increased to 14,000 tons a day, initially, till the figure reached 24,000 tons a day. The Nigerian ports have now been completely decongested. The Lagos Port Complex in particular which witnessed heavy congestion with more than 200 ships awaiting berth at the peak of the crisis now has fewer than 60 vessels awaiting berth at any time—a normal situation at any major international port.

Under the on-going ports development programme, the Apapa (Lagos) and other ports like Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri etc., will almost double their handling capacities thereby permanently removing the risk of congestion.



INFLATION

An eleven-man "Anti-Inflation Task Force" was inaugurated soon after the Mohammed/Obasanjo administration took office to examine inflationary tendencies in the economy and recommend short and long-term policies and measures to contain the situation so that all sectors of the population can enjoy a fuller and happier life. Direct emergency measures like the provision of N63m for bulk purchase of high-price imported and locally produced food items were taken, but much of the kind of responsibility is now being undertaken by the Nigerian National Supply Company as a statutory service while consumer cooperatives are officially being sponsored in all the States to serve as outlets for distribution.

At the same time a national campaign has been mounted to revitalize our agriculture under the slogan "Operation Feed the Nation" (OFN) which may turn out to put a more lasting damper on imported inflation.

The Anti-Inflation Task Force made recommendations on monetary and Fiscal Policies, Price Control, National Supply and Distribution, Real Estate and Land, Food Production and Marketing.

The Panel wanted the Central Bank of Nigeria to revert to a system of imposing ceilings on total and sectoral increases in commercial bank credit to the private sector. As banks operate in different markets the Central Bank should set separate guidelines to reflect the difference and apply sanctions to banks that exceed the specified ceilings.

It also recommended that (a) a Price Intelligence Agency (PIA) should be established and located in the Federal Ministry of Cooperatives and Supplies, to perform some regulatory, research and monitoring functions with respect to price movements; (b) the Nigerian National Supply Company should be confined to the role of supplementing existing sources of supply and all sole agencies held by it should be abolished; (c) the Federal and State governments should construct co-operative shopping centres in urban and rural areas as a means of encouraging the activities of co-operative societies in the field of distribution; (d) a National Co-operative Bank should be established; the States should be encouraged to establish specialised financial institutions devoted to the financing of co-operative organisations.

On Rent, the Panel recommended that rents should be frozen for the next two years and advance payment of rent by new tenants for residential accommodation should cover a maximum period of 12 months at the expiration of which rents should be on a monthly basis. Tenants whose landlords refuse to accept the rent freeze should pay rents due at the end of each period to a government treasury. The Panel also recommended that import and excise duties on building materials and commercial vehicles and their spare parts should be reviewed in favour of further reduction or abolition.

On Food production and marketing, the Task Force recommended that the National Grains Production Company and the National Rice Production Company should be commercialised. Government should provide leadership in such commercialised large-scale agricultural production through joint ventures under private and public management. The formation of food production companies in all the States of the Federation should follow this approach.

As is already evident, most of the long-term recommendations of the Task Force have been implemented in whole or modified form. An anti-inflation Rent Edict is now operating in nearly all the States, while Federal housing target has been stepped up from 60,000 to 200,000 units under the current plan to serve as a permanent solution to the rent problem. Banks for financing agriculture, industry and commerce have already made their impact on Nigerian enterprises while a Cooperative and Mortgage banks are in advanced stages of planning. All these have been designed as a direct attack on the major causes of inflation. Only recently a special economic review panel submitted its report on the reorganisation of the nation's financial system and its recommendations are likely to have far-reaching and salutary effects on the nation's revenue and economy generally.



CREATION OF MORE STATES

Priority action was taken on the issue of the creation of more states. A panel of five, headed by a High Court Judge, reported on the issue in December, 1975, and government decided to create seven more states, bringing the total number of states in the country to 19. These new states started to function on April 1, 1976. The new states are: Ogun, Osun, Bauchi, Gongola, Imo, Niger and Benue.

The former 12 states are: Oyo, Lagos, Bendel, Anambra, Rivers, Cross River, Kwara, Sokoto, Borno, Plateau, Kano and Kaduna.



NATIONAL CAPITAL

Also appointed was an eight-man panel, headed by a High Court Judge to study the question of a new capital for the nation. For some time, Nigerians were puzzled whether Lagos should continue to serve

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

A NEW ORDER



both as Federal Capital and seat of Lagos State Government. Among other things, the panel was requested to examine the dual role of Lagos and advise on the desirability or otherwise of Lagos retaining that role. Should Lagos be found unsuitable for its present role, the panel should recommend which of the two governments should move out to a new capital. The Report of the Panel and recommendations were submitted in December 1975.

After considering the report of the Panel, the Government decided to move the Capital of the country from Lagos to Abuja. Abuja is about 394 kilometres from Lagos. It is located in the geometric centre of the country which virtually makes it equidistant from all corners of Nigeria. The movement to the new capital is to be phased within the next ten to fifteen years and a Federal Capital Development Authority has been established to accomplish this task. In the meantime, Lagos State has moved its capital to Ikeja.



POLITICAL PROGRAMME

One of the first actions of the Federal Military Government was to announce a five-stage political programme for the return to civil rule. The ultimate aim is to forge a viable political system which will be stable and responsive to the needs and realities of the country. This schedule is that the military will hand over the administration of the country to civilians on 1st October, 1979. In pursuance of this programme and to ensure a smooth transition to civil rule by elected representatives of the people, a 50-member Constitution Drafting Committee was appointed.

The Committee has already submitted a Draft Constitution to the Government, which has been subjected to critical public debate before its scheduled ratification by the Nation's Constituent Assembly in October this year.

The Draft Constitution proposes an Executive President for the country. It suggests a Senate and a Legislative House both of which will be styled the National Assembly as the medium of running the affairs of the Federal Government while the State Assemblies take charge of the States government.

The Draft Constitution gives the President the discretion to appoint his Ministers from outside the National Assembly provided he appoints a minister from each of the 19 states of the Federation. The draft constitution also states that if a member of a Legislative House is appointed as a Minister of Government of the Federation or a Commissioner of the Government of a State, he shall be deemed to have resigned his membership of such legislative House on his taking the oath of his office.

The President, acting in his discretion, may assign to the Vice-President or any Minister of the Government of the Federation responsibility for any business of the Government of the Federation including the administration of any department of Government.

The Draft Constitution embodies a code of conduct for government functionaries as well as the machineries for enforcing them.

The equivalent of the President at State Level will be the Governor; Vice-President—Deputy Governor; House of Representatives—House of Assembly; President of the Senate—Speaker of the House of Assembly; Act of the National Assembly—Law of the State Assembly.

The Draft Constitution also outlines the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of state policy.

Among the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy are—

- the motto of the Republic shall be UNITY AND FAITH, PEACE AND PROGRESS and accordingly national integration shall be actively encouraged whilst discrimination on the grounds of place of origin, religion, sex, status, ethnic or linguistic association shall be prohibited.
- The Social order is founded on the ideals of Freedom, Equality and Justice.
- The Government shall endeavour to ensure that there are equal and adequate educational opportunities at all levels to the people within the area of its authority.
- The system of local government by democratically elected local government councils is guaranteed and accordingly the Government of every state shall ensure their existence under a law which provides for the establishment, structure, composition, finance and functions of such councils.
- The State shall promote African Unity, as well as the total political, economic, social and cultural liberation of Africa and people of African birth or descent throughout the world and all other forms of international co-operation of universal peace and mutual respect and friendship among all peoples and states and shall combat racial discrimination in all its manifestations.
- The state shall protect and enhance Nigerian culture in all its aspects.
- The state shall not adopt any religion as the state religion.
- The National Ethic shall be DISCIPLINE, SELF-RELIANCE and PATRIOTISM.
- The Press, Radio, Television and other agencies of the mass media shall, at all times, be free to uphold the Fundamental objectives contained in this Constitution and uphold the responsibility and accountability of the government to the people.
- The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring:
 - the promotion of a planned and balanced economic development;
 - that the material resources of the community are harnessed and distributed as best as possible to serve the common good;
 - that the economic system is not operated in such a manner as to permit the concentration of wealth or the means of production and exchange in the hands of a few individuals or a group; and

(iv) suitable and adequate shelter, suitable and adequate food, minimum living wage, old age care and pensions, and unemployment benefits, for all Nigerian citizens.

In short, while the draft constitution outlines the method of selecting the nation's rulers and their tenure of office, it also gives guidelines on their moral conduct. Finally it proposes that everyone within the confines of the territory called Nigeria lives a happy life.

During the first stage of the programme, the State issues have been settled and the preliminary steps for the establishment of new states were completed by April, 1976.

The Nation is now at Stage Two of the political Programme. The new States have settled down and Local Government has been constitutionally introduced as the third leg of the government of Nigeria, the others being the Federal and State governments. When the Constituent Assembly meets in October 1977 to adopt the new Constitution, a major progress would have been made towards the next stage. Arrangements for these transitional stages have been entrusted to a 24-man permanent Electoral Commission of eminent Nigerians.

Stage THREE will be a preparatory stage for elections. It envisages the lifting of the ban on political activities in October, 1978. Political parties could then be formed in preparation for the final stages in which elections will be held into legislatures at State and Federal levels as prescribed by the Draft Constitution. The two elections make up stages FOUR and FIVE which are expected to be completed within one year, so that on 1st October, 1979, a democratically elected government is expected to be inaugurated in the country.

In the words of the late Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed: "The present military leadership does not intend to stay in office a day longer than necessary, and certainly not beyond this date." The succeeding Administration of General Obasanjo has repeated this pledge on more than one occasion and is gearing up its programme to that historic date.



FOREIGN POLICY

The Federal Military Government has, since the change of power in July, 1975 been prosecuting a more decisive and progressive foreign policy.

Barely a month before he was assassinated, General Murtala Muhammed, attended the Addis Ababa extraordinary summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on liberation struggles in Africa and made a spirited defence of the rights of the people of Angola to freedom and independence. That historic speech marked the launching pad of Nigeria's new dynamic foreign policy in which Nigeria and Africa's interests come first.

The government has set out its foreign policy objectives as follows: Firstly, the defence of our sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity;

Secondly, the creation of the necessary political and economic conditions in Africa and the rest of the world which will facilitate the defence of the independence and territorial integrity of all African countries while at the same time, fostering national self-reliance and rapid economic development;

Thirdly, the promotion of equality and self-reliance in Africa and the rest of the developing world;

Fourthly, the promotion and defence of justice and respect for human dignity especially the dignity of the black man and fifthly, the defence and promotion of world peace.

These objectives are to be pursued with the realisation that the centre-piece of our foreign policy is Africa. Nigeria is committed to the total liberation of all oppressed black people in Africa and, indeed, anywhere else in the world.

The Federal Military Government avails itself of every opportunity to declare its total commitment to the liberation struggles going on in Africa. Consistent with our policy, and as the need arises, Nigeria has made substantial donations to African governments in the struggle against apartheid and oppression.

In this connection, the recent launching of a national relief fund in aid of the liberation movements in Southern Africa marks a high-water mark in the practical pursuit of this policy.



DOMESTIC POLICY

At home, Nigeria's policy is based largely upon the objectives of the Third National Development Plan which, among other things, seeks to establish a lasting basis for unity, equality and justice and maximum happiness possible for the generality of the 75 million odd Nigerian population consistent with our national resources.

The government set in motion an educational revolution when on September 6, 1976, 2.3 million pupils throughout the nineteen states of the federation started free primary education. The Universal Free Primary Education which initially is voluntary will be compulsory by 1980.

If education is emphasized, it is a recognition of its immense potential for an all-embracing social change leading to human self-fulfilment. But other social sectors have received no less attention, including health, housing, food and leisure. Indeed, it was the importance attached to a proper re-ordering of our national priorities that necessitated the review of the Third Plan resulting in the huge increase in financial commitment from N30 billion to close on N42 billion.



NIGERIANS AND THE ECONOMY

The Federal Military Government has, through the agency of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board, set in motion the process of ensuring that Nigerians assume control of the economic destiny of the



His Excellency
Lt-General OLUSEGUN OBASANJO
Head of the Federal Military Government, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces

country. Thirty nine enterprises are now reserved for absolute ownership by Nigerians while fifty two categories of enterprises could be established on 60 per cent Nigerian equity participation with 40 per cent foreign participation.

These are schedules I and II respectively.

Schedule III consists of all other enterprises not within schedules I and II. These could be established with 40 per cent Nigerian participation.

The implementation of Phase II of the Indigenisation Decree began from the 1st of April, 1977. All affected enterprises are expected to have fully complied by the 31st of December, 1978. A new Decree designed to prevent the abuses of the past will be promulgated for this purpose.

The Federal Military Government noted with dismay the high concentration of enterprises taken over in the phase I exercise in a few hands. This is not in keeping with the egalitarian objectives of the present Military Administration. The Supreme Military Council has, therefore, issued guidelines to ensure that the implementation of the Second Phase of the indigenisation programme provides for a wider and more equitable spread of ownership.

The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank and the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry have also been reorganised to effectively participate in the new indigenisation effort. The Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board itself has also been thoroughly overhauled. In addition, two new Stock Exchanges will be set up at locations outside Lagos.

All Banks now fall under Schedule II, implying 60% Nigerian ownership. However, because of the critical nature of Banking institutions to the success of the indigenisation effort and, indeed, the health of the Nigerian economy, the Supreme Military Council directed that all banking institutions in the country should have 60% indigenous equity participation by the 30th of September, 1976.

In accepting the main recommendations of the Industrial Enterprises Panel, the Supreme Military Council placed full confidence in the ability of the Nigerian private sector to meet the challenges posed. The Federal Military Government has no illusion as to the problems which indigenisation poses but considers that Nigerians are up to the challenges and the tasks.

The Government has made it clear that it will not tolerate, this time, any attempt to impede or frustrate the indigenisation effort by collusion between unpatriotic "Nigerians" and foreigners.



FESTAC 77

The Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC) has come and gone but it is sure to go down as one of the hall marks of the achievements of the present administration. Though scaled down in its original scope, FESTAC turned out to be the greatest gathering on record of black peoples for the purpose of recapturing their past and sharing experiences in their common march to self-fulfilment. It was the triumph of man's determination over all odds so symbolic of this administration, and a fitting complement to its declared policy to strive for the upliftment of the black man wherever he is in the world.



Ministry of Information
Lagos, Nigeria

Humour, bounce and intelligence

by Roger Berthoud

It would be hard to imagine anyone more different from the founding Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Canada's Mr. Arnold Smith, than the man who succeeded him in 1975, Mr. Shridath Surendranath Ramphal.

Mr. Smith was a white Commonwealth civil servant, with the qualities and limitations which go with that status. Mr. Ramphal is a Guyanese of Indian origin who studied law in England and married an English woman. He approaches his work with a keen sense of the feelings of the developing world.

But the most striking thing about him is his combination of humour, bounce and intelligence. This warmth of personality and charm is a great asset in the task of reducing suspicions and barriers between countries and individuals. One feels that even Mr. Ian Smith would not be able to resist him.

"Sonny" Ramphal, as he is usually called, was born 48 years ago in New Amsterdam, British Guiana—then the only British colony in Latin America and now the only Commonwealth member there but also a Caribbean country.

His forebears were Indians who arrived there with the main wave of Indian immigrants in the 1880s. His father was a schoolteacher, and became one of the pioneers of secondary education there, and especially of the educational rights of girls of Indian origin.

There were five children, but no terrible poverty. Mr. Ramphal was educated at

the school in Georgetown which his father founded. He recalls that his father did not spare the cane: he was beaten several times.

He began his legal education in London in 1947. As a student he lived with a middle-class family in Surrey, Surrey, and cannot recall being the butt of racial prejudice—though he had some friends who felt it. "I was lucky and didn't have to cope with landladies in West Kensington," he recalled.

After three years at King's College London and two years as a pupil in chambers (including Dingle Foot's), he was called to the Bar from Gray's Inn and returned to British Guiana glittering with legal prizes.

After a spell in the legal department in Georgetown, he joined the federal Government of the West Indies, first as legal draftsman, later as assistant Attorney General. But then came the breakup of the federation after the referendum in Jamaica called by Mr. Norman Manley. Mr. Ramphal went to Harvard for a year as a Guggenheim fellow.

He was practising as a lawyer in Kingston and for once making some money when Mr. Forbes Burnham became Prime Minister of British Guiana after the 1964 elections. Mr. Ramphal was invited to return home to national politics, and thus began 10 years first as Attorney General and then as foreign minister. Guyana became a full member of the Commonwealth on obtaining independence in 1966.

It was back in Kingston at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting of 1975, that he was unanimously chosen as Secretary-General. He now works in Marlborough House, in an office that used to be Queen Mary's living room.

For all his ebullience, Mr. Ramphal does not overestimate the significance of

the Commonwealth as a force in promoting understanding between the developing and the developed world.

"I think it can have influence," he says. "We are inching our way forward at the global level. I think the Commonwealth has contributed to that movement. Even if it is fractional, it is a very useful element."

He shares the view, with the Australian Prime Minister, among others, that the Commonwealth serves as a bridge between blocks and regional groupings, with member states taking their Commonwealth values into such bodies as ASEAN and the Pacific Forum. "Some would like to see Britain doing that more in Europe," he observed.

As for the North-South dialogue, he views the record as disappointing. "There have been small returns from a very intensive dialogue. The mood of the developing world is becoming deeply sceptical and increasingly angry. When unemployment is 40 per cent, then unemployment of 50 per cent is not very different. But when it goes from 3 to 7 per cent, it is catastrophic. There is no poverty like the assumed poverty of the rich."

It is this sort of mood of confrontation which the Kingston meeting of 1975 helped to dissipate, and it is clearly his hope that this month's conference in London will again help to rebuild a mood conducive to cooperation and understanding, rather than damaging public posturing.

Of course the stabilization of commodity prices is at the heart of the dialogue, since the developing countries are heavily dependent on commodity exports for their income. "But the reason for a new deal does not rest on doing something for the poor. It rests on the self-interest of the rich, as it did at a national level."

Europe did not move away from feudalism out of a desire to be virtuous but out of an instinct for survival. You do not build a future when people's survival is threatened. What the poor countries want is work, a reasonable assurance that pay packets will retain their value, and that with harder work they can share in the gains. And that means changing the system."

West European and American concern over civil and political rights is fair enough, he feels, but should be matched by equally active concern for those suffering the torture of starvation. This applies also to governments in the developed communist countries. "I have not hesitated to say that from where I sit, the socialist countries do not seem to have responded in any adequate way."

It is a mistake, he believes, to apply Westminster yardsticks to democracy in the developing world. "One should distinguish between democracy as participation by the people, and Westminster-style two-party democracy."

In the Commonwealth they have been seeing how they can develop new forms of the democratic process away from two-party politics but including participation. One thing that worries me is the high price we pay in the West for the adversarial system. Developing countries do ask if they can afford an adversarial system."

In the same way, developing countries have more recently been wondering whether capital-intensive technology is best for countries with great labour surpluses. With structural or built-up unemployment emerging as a phenomenon in Western Europe, Mr. Ramphal feels that this too is a subject which Commonwealth leaders can discuss as equals with common concerns.

At the centre of it all: a profile of Mr Shridath Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth since 1975. Below, Mr Arnold Smith, his only predecessor, reviews his own term of office. They are pictured in the grounds of Marlborough House



Twelve years of dramatic increase in consultation and cooperation

Twelve years ago Commonwealth heads of government met in 1965, at the same time as the Secretary-General and his staff were considering the election of a secretary general.

Several had nominated candidates. Mr. Ramphal was one of them. He was then a young lawyer, medicine, nursing, surveying, architecture, mining, international affairs, and publishing.

He had some personal reasons. My wife and I had worked abroad for most of the previous 25 years and while I had in mind leaving Canada's diplomatic service in any case, I thought of seeking a post in Canadian rather than world politics.

Also I was by no means sure that the rich white countries would have the vision to do what I thought would be needed to hold the Commonwealth together during these turbulent times. I had no desire to preside over its dissolution.

I am not proud of those weeks of timidity. I am glad I changed my mind in time and was the lucky one elected to what must surely be one of the most challenging, varied and fascinating jobs in the world.

Particularly fortunate in the men and women recruited from all parts of the Commonwealth, who agreed to work with me.

At first I had been concerned at the smallness of the staff (the originally authorized establishment was less than 30) and the lack of financial resources—almost nothing beyond pay and a little for travel expenses. In effect, my colleagues and I were given offices in Marlborough House and the opportunity to see what we could make of it. But we had ready access and the opportunity to talk frankly at any level. It proved enough for a start.

There was great good will on the part of almost all the presidents, prime ministers and ministers, if not invariably throughout all their bureaucracies. The reference proved a source of strength as I had expected it could be.

The essential purpose of the Secretary-General was of course to increase the Commonwealth's value to its member governments and peoples. It was established to facilitate increased use of the association, while moving from the original fact and appearance of Anglo-centrality to an emphasis on multilateralism and quality.

During the past 12 years, the areas in which consultation and programmes of cooperation take place have expanded dramatically.

Commonwealth ministers of education, law, health and finance now meet regularly as do cabinet secretaries, auditors-general, chief justices, vice-chancellors, and the heads of national radio and television organizations.

Encouraged by the Commonwealth Foundation, a charitable trust established by heads of govern-

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by John Best

Mr Trudeau has chosen to be optimistic about the chances for success of the Commonwealth Games scheduled to take place in Edmonton in the summer of 1978. Whether his optimism is justified is far from clear.

Diplomacy has been extended to the full for many months to try to ensure that the dispute over New Zealand's sporting ties with South Africa does not undermine the Games before they even start. The negotiation is being coordinated by Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth secretary-general, although Canadian diplomatic resources are deeply engaged in trying to sweeten the atmosphere and thus

make possible a constructive approach to the impasse. The Prime Minister told a press conference in London: "We are still very confident that they (the Games) will take place and that it will be successful and that all the Commonwealth countries will participate."

He acknowledged that the argument is still a matter of real concern, but expressed the hope that it will be resolved before the Commonwealth heads-of-government meeting in London in June.

"I hope personally that it will not be on the agenda," he said. To Canadians it seems doubtful whether the squabble can be kept off the agenda. Mr Ramphal may succeed in laying the foundation for an agreement that would permit the Games to go ahead as planned. He is reported to be working towards agreement on the principle that the Commonwealth should be opposed to sporting contacts

between member states and white-ruled South Africa.

But the phrasing in which this principle is to be officially rendered is a different matter. So is the question of whether and how the Commonwealth states are to indicate a willingness to discourage such contacts. It seems impossible that a formula to satisfy on either point can be worked into final shape without direct action by heads of government.

Even if the Commonwealth summit succeeds in achieving an understanding, the threat to the Games will not be removed. Canadian authorities say that the arrangement would probably have to be scrutinized by a summit meeting of the Organization for African Unity later this year. It is by no means certain that a solution worked out at the Commonwealth summit would satisfy the OAU, which has talked of calling

a boycott of the Games unless New Zealand changes its stand on sports ties with South Africa.

Nor is there any guarantee that an incident or a chance remark will not throw the Games into new extremes of jeopardy later. While working behind the scenes with Mr Ramphal and the authorities of other countries, Canadians are trying hard to maintain a neutral position in the dispute. They have perhaps a legitimate broker's role to play.

Canada has always been on the side of the angels when it comes to black emancipation and liberation. At the same time, there is understanding for the position of New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, and his Government. New Zealand is regarded as almost a model country for the way it treats its own non-white minorities. On the other hand, Mr Muldoon was

elected to office partly because of his pledge to keep politics out of sport.

Therefore there is a limit to how far he can go, politically, in bowing to black demands that he take a stronger stand towards South Africa. He has to find a position that will satisfy both internal and external pressures.

Mr Muldoon cannot reverse himself too rapidly. The way one official put it: "I think he has been moving in the direction of understanding the very real and justifiable concern of the African and other Commonwealth members for the apartheid practices of South Africa." In the negotiations which are taking place it seems to me that he is coming much closer to the Canadian and British positions, which are not extreme positions."

Mr Muldoon nevertheless steadfastly refuses to place an outright ban on trips by New Zealand sports teams to South Africa, and by South African sports teams to New Zealand. Some of the more extremist African leaders have, on occasion, demanded this, and if the African states as a group should officially adopt such a position, next year's Games would be in peril. Even such countries as Canada and Britain could not condone

such restrictions of free men in at least Canada is equipped to help a settlement of the matter. It knows the political implications have on internal events.

Most African states out of the 1970s at Montreal against New Zealand's participation. Canada to allow National athletes to compete as representatives came within an even la. That was only av the Nationalists voluntarily with the competition.

With that behind it, Canada stands the cruc stance of moving of time to deal dangers confro Commonwealth of

Indian sub-continent concerned about correcting past exploitation

by Richard Wigg

It is often the odd man out who has the most stimulating case to present: Pakistan alone of the four governments of the Indian sub-continent has left the Commonwealth and so will not be attending the prime ministers' London gathering.

Pakistan's case is essentially that the Commonwealth is now a rather liquid organisation which has been shown repeatedly unable to solve any of its members' interrelating disputes. With Britain's joining the European Economic Community and historic relationship spanning two centuries with what is now India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh is being rapidly

phased out. It is better now for the sub-continent's governments to develop bilateral relations with Britain and all the other members of the Commonwealth and with their immediate neighbours: Pakistan has led the way, it is argued, in interested cultivation of its oil-rich Muslim "brother nations".

This is a shrewd senior Pakistan government official who none the less emphasized the view that the success of the London meeting will probably depend much on whether Mr Morarji Desai, India's Prime Minister, is able to emerge, backed by Tanzania's President, Mr Julius Nyerere, as the star and give a strong lead to the older white Commonwealth governments on the burning racial issue in southern Africa.

All that has been heightened by the conflict between Rhodesia and Zambia; but

there are worries among the governments of the sub-continent, notably Sri Lanka's, that the prime ministers will, through southern Africa, be prevented from spending adequate time confronting seriously another fundamental issue, where morality and interest are also intermingled.

This is the relationship between the rich industrialized countries and the underdeveloped Third World, the struggle by the advanced of the backward nations for a new international economic order to correct past colonial exploitation.

Mr Desai, when he opened the non-aligned nations in Delhi last month, signalled the new Government's emphasis on both those fundamental issues unambiguously. His language in London will doubtless be more restrained; but the fact remains that Indian in-

terests require in other international bodies, like the United Nations, that on the racial issue it keeps in well with the black African states.

India's position seems likely to be strong in moral terms, although less precise on the question of material aid to the guerrilla movements. (That need not, however, prevent India from giving low level training assistance on the sub-continent.)

On the North-South dialogue Mr Desai has taken a stand which insists both on the need for greater real transfers of resources by the rich countries and on greater self-help by the poor countries themselves. This is typical of the "Desai approach"—both moral and pragmatic.

One of the issues the Indians have been pushing is for softening of the terms to the developing nations, seen as offering some proof that the indus-

trialized creditor nations are serious when they go on talking.

But the Indian Prime Minister's personal contribution is also a factor for, unlike Mrs Gandhi, whom the Commonwealth left cold (her dissatisfaction with it over sub-continent issues was indeed like Pakistan's), Mr Desai is understood to be enthusiastic about this, his first trip abroad since taking office. The Indians sense, too, that London is eager to see Mr Desai take the floor.

It is not mere inertia which keeps the other three countries in the Commonwealth. Indeed, officials of those governments say they sense from time to time that Pakistan would like to return to the fold. (Obviously this could not occur under the current dispute and embittered Mr Bhutto.)

But the arguments advanced by Pakistan may be only a rationalization of what

everyone on the sub-continent knows as an emotional decision taken to walk out of the Commonwealth in January, 1972, over Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, and its recognition by Britain and other Commonwealth governments. Even in Islamabad one can hear it admitted that India enjoys trading advantages, although they are said to be slight, through continued Commonwealth membership. How long they will last is another matter.

Staying outside can have other advantages: if you are not likely to get your own pressing problems solved, nor are you often counselled by the senior members of the Commonwealth; not to upset the apple-cart by raising bilateral issues such as the Kashmir dispute.

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Most educational books now locally produced

by Carolyn O'Grady

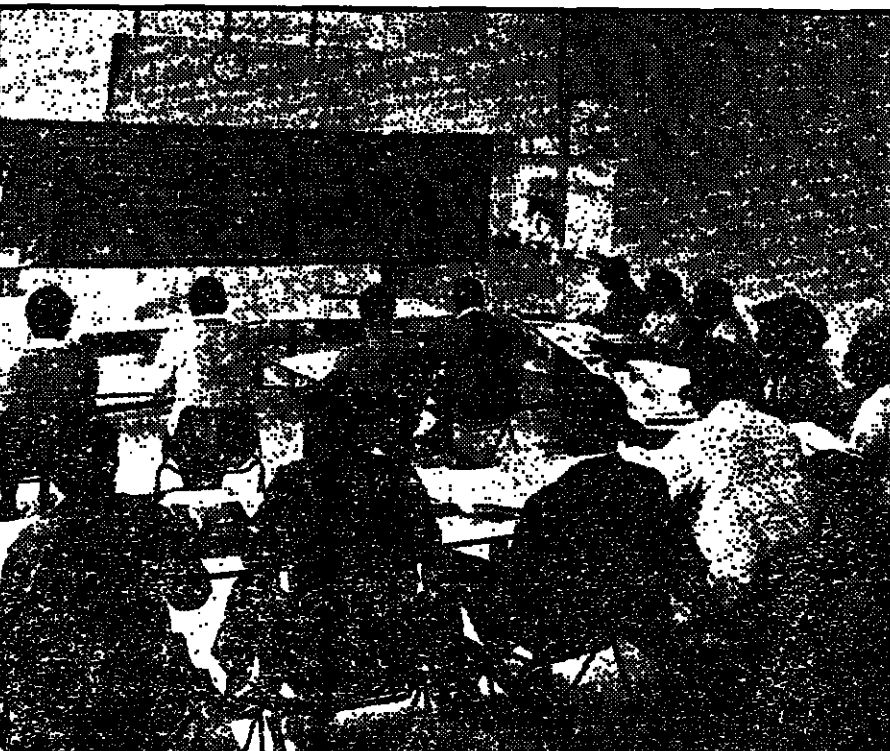
In 1967 New Zealand imported 70 to 80 per cent of its educational books, and almost all these came from the United Kingdom. In 1977 the position is almost exactly reversed: one large New Zealand educational publisher reports that 67 per cent of his turnover is locally produced books, and other estimates put the proportion at nearer 80 per cent. This situation is repeated throughout the Commonwealth, but it would be wrong to suppose that behind such statistics lies a end tale of the decline of British educational publishing for the Commonwealth.

Certainly in some countries it does. In New Zealand a small number of indigenous publishers and a few foreign companies compete furiously for a very small market. Canada's determination to achieve cultural independence from the United States has led to booklists which exclude almost all but indigenous publications. American publications dominate the academic book market throughout the Commonwealth.

Elsewhere, however, and at different educational levels, the story is different. Mr Alan Hill is managing director of the Heinemann Group of publishers, and a former chairman of the Educational Publishers Council. He sees the dominant trend for every country to write and publish its own educational books, "based not only on political and economic nationalism, but also on an educational and cultural necessity" as a new opportunity for the British publishers, not a threat. "British firms which publish educational books for the Commonwealth are booming," he says. In particular, this is true of the black African countries, and to lesser extent Australia and the Caribbean.

In Australia, ultimate responsibility for schools lies at state level. Some states allow individual owners of schools a choice of individual books, and the resulting high expenditure has benefited many British subsidiary companies.

In future, commercial pressures on booksellers and the trend towards more freedom of choice for individual schools may decrease local sales. But the outlook for the imported book is more optimistic. The new internationalism of Australian society is expected to lead to a greater acceptance of material originally designed for local systems. Moreover, new thinking about the curriculum in Australia has been influenced by British materials, particularly those published under the auspices of the Nuffield Foundation and the Schools Council. So far, however, this pro-



The Mananga Agricultural Management Centre, Swaziland, established and financed by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, teaches management and financial control at middle level.

size does not appear to have led to the expected quantity of sales. The situation has been attributed to Australian conservatism, but it is noteworthy that American schemes, though officially not so highly regarded, are selling well. Stronger marketing would seem to be the answer.

The population of Australia, however, is small, and it is to the Third World countries that British publishers must turn for very large sales. It is here that the principal British educational publishers, because of historical ties and willingness to adapt early to changing local situations, now often find themselves in a very strong position.

The history of educational publishing in the Third World has been the change-over from the importation of United Kingdom textbooks to the publication of local books. The trend continues apace. Heinemann Educational Books, for example, reports that in 1975 65 per cent of its sales in Nigeria were imports of United Kingdom textbooks. This year, however, only 37 per cent will be British books—the rest will be local publications. The figures do not represent a decline in the import of British books, but demonstrate the seen rise in Nigerian publication. The British firms, all of which are under Nigerian law 60 per cent owned by Nigerian interests. Wealthy Nigeria is, of course, an extreme example, particularly as the Government last year introduced universal primary education

for the first time. Elsewhere in Africa the picture is similar, but on a smaller scale. Longman, one of the largest British companies in Africa, opened its first African office in Nigeria in 1952. Until the mid-1960s the company was importing British textbooks for an educational system modelled entirely on that in the United Kingdom. It now employs 300 people in black Africa, 296 of whom are African, including all the company heads, and publishes books for local and African syllabuses.

In Nigeria, which is by far the biggest market, the company has a main office in Lagos and three regional offices. It sells about nine million books a year in that country, of which about five million are locally produced, and about two million in Kenya, the second largest market.

Longman's African subsidiaries, like its other overseas branches, are given a great deal of independence. But, although decentralization is the key to the success of these companies abroad, they retain some of the benefits of central control. Interaction between the mother company and its subsidiaries has to be flexible—African textbooks are now occasionally being adapted for use in Britain—but in the main, the subsidiary companies concentrate on the production of local books, while the central office produces those books which can be marketed internationally.

While large companies such as Longman, Heinemann, and Oxford University Press, Macmillan, Nelson and the Stoughton have decentralized, other companies have also secured orders by adapting successful British schemes. Scientific and mathematical materials, in particular, travel well. The outpourings of the school mathematics project, for example, which are published by the Cambridge University Press after careful revision, have found their way into schools in Australia, New Zealand, Nigeria and East Africa, and the Scottish integrated science materials have also been internationalized.

Alan Hill sees the development of local publishing by British subsidiaries and the import of British materials which have been adapted as related. The Nigerianization of local British companies, he says, has in effect created a partnership. The British publisher retains a 40 per cent interest in his company (with the vast increase in educational spending, this is worth far more to him than 100 per cent five years ago).

In return, he is one of the most effective channels for the supply of British educational experience and skill which is one of those areas in which this country is still outstanding.

"There is a genuine internationalism in the British Commonwealth on educational thought and practice, with interlocking contacts at every level. But Britain takes the lead, and consequently suitably adapted British books based on new curriculum developments have a ready market in Commonwealth countries."

Multinational banks redefine their function

by Adrienne Gleeson

There is no such thing as a Commonwealth bank, but because of the historical origins of the Commonwealth, there are several banks which serve a large part of the Commonwealth. And in some countries they provide much of the retail banking service—the branch network, the facilities for depositing and borrowing money.

In a world in which most governments are anxious to impose stringent national controls on the banks within their jurisdiction, such multinational retail banking operations look something of an anomaly—and if the experience of banks within some of the "new" Commonwealth countries is any guide, that anomaly may not last much longer.

Multinational retail banking tends to stop short at the shores of the countries of the "old" Commonwealth—Canada, Australia and New Zealand. In those countries, legislation designed to control the influx of foreign banks (particularly in Canada, where such legislation is being relaxed) effectively reserves domestic banking activities to domestic banks—the likes of Bank of Montreal in Canada, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group, or the Bank of New South Wales in Australia.

Such banks have offices abroad, to facilitate the international trade of their customers; but they are still domestic rather than international banks. The siting of their overseas representatives will be dictated, not by historical ties but by trade flows which may well have little to do with the existence of the Commonwealth link.

Thus Australia now does 30 per cent of its trade with Japan, and almost as much with the United States; and its exports to Britain account for rather less than 5 per cent of the total. In the same manner the Canadian economy is dominated by the United States, and Canadian banking and the Commonwealth link have little to say to one another. That, however, is not the case in the less developed countries of the Commonwealth. Two banks, by historical accident, have heavy representation in those countries: Barclays Bank International (BBI) and Standard Chartered Bank. Within a geographical framework, Barclays Bank International and Standard Chartered Bank have heavy representation in particular areas: Grand Cayman in the Caribbean, Kenya in South Asia and East Africa, and Hong Kong in East Asia.

long and Shanghai in South-East Asia.

Barclays Bank International is the former Barclays DCO (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), formed in 1917 when the old Colonial Bank of the West Indies agreed on a merger with Barclays of West Africa. Both parts of the world were then within the sterling area, and the arguments for the merger hinged on the fact that harvest seasons for the main crops alternated, so that demand for money on one side of the Atlantic might be expected to be balanced by a seasonal surplus of liquidity on the other.

That reasoning has long since gone, but through its subsidiaries and associates, Barclays Bank still has a retail banking network throughout the West Indies and in most countries of Africa, and it still draws almost a third of its deposits from Africa and more than 7 per cent from the West Indies. Thus, though, in much a reflection of the imperial past of the Commonwealth, the bulk of the African deposits for the bank come by way of the South African subsidiaries.

Result of a merger in 1969

The same could be said of Standard Chartered, which has almost twice as many branches in South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia (South West Africa) as it has in the whole of the rest of the world. Standard Chartered is the result of a merger in 1959 between Standard Bank, with its widespread banking network, and Chartered, which had heavy representation in South-east Asian countries, including such stalwart supporters of the Commonwealth as Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong.

Standard Chartered now has offices in places as diverse as Japan, Iran and Panama, but the heavy branch representation is still in countries which are or were members of the Commonwealth: South Africa, Kenya, Hong Kong and so on. With Barclays, the pattern is similar: offices

in Amman and the / but a strong base in India and Hong Kong and Banking has a throughout Malay as in Hong Kong.

What is the these multinational Most of them as process of redefi role; and there i that their futuri ment—in terms b gradual locati ferent directions i of the past. All o looking to expar high growth are world—North Am Pacific basin—and in addition looki unmappped potentia America.

Most of them that the days fu branch networks not simply beca banking is a high need some areas Africa, are still "able), but also acknowledge the national governme an indigenous bi tem. Thus none o resisted the idea should shed som equity and allow ticipants in on th Nigeria, for exa wholly-owned sub borh BBI and Stater have withi year become p associates.

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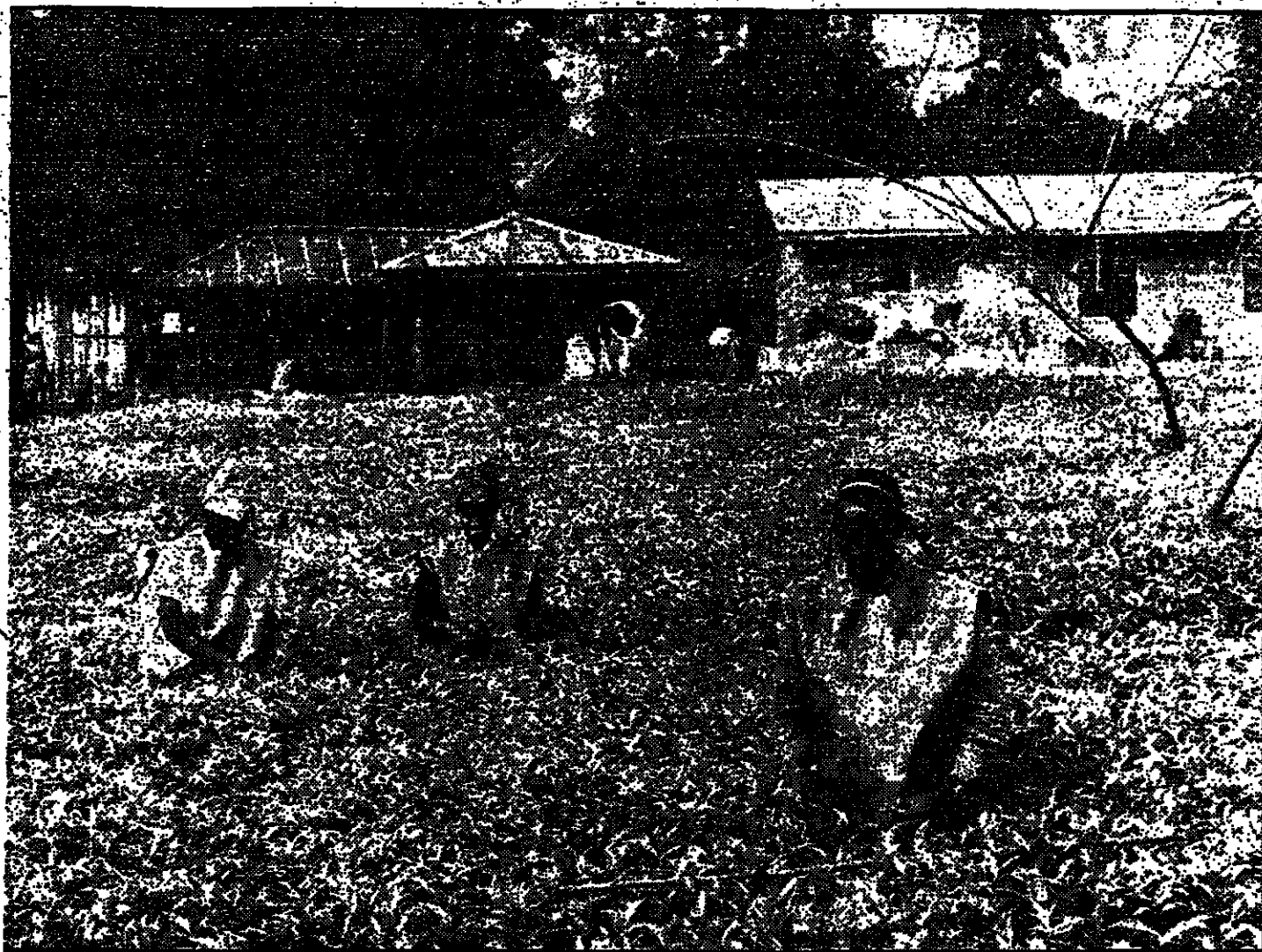
So future de are likely to be in the direction sale banking as p the big Ameri abroad; and the both Standard Ch BBI have been branch networks the United States reflection of th structure and there than a cont trend.

Widepread banking gives the opportunity to ta share in financi between developi nations Commonwealth b less, are well furthering.

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Diana Patt looks at the widespread activities of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation and at the less tangible but important work of the Youth Programme



Commonwealth helping itself: a large-scale tea-growing project in Kenya and the agronomy laboratory of a sugar mill in Swaziland.



Aid agency with a difference

flexible, and can do anything from training diplomats to hurriers: that is not a word, but a word of that non-terminating of the Commonwealth Secretariat, the fund's activities for technical cooperation. Last year it helped to supply Sierra Leone with a tropical botanist to produce a catalogue of plants; sent a laboratory technician from the University of the South Pacific to learn glass blowing in India; gave four zoo keepers from

Singapore lessons in handling elephants in Sri Lanka; and provided specialists to advise Fiji on the strategy for forecasting hurricanes.

The CFIC has a staff of fewer than 100, under the managing directorship of Mr. Anthony Tasker. These are mainly administrative staff with the exception of a technical assistance group, a team of experts on the London staff who can advise governments on the legal, economic and fiscal aspects of the exploration and exploitation of natural resources.

Mr. Tasker says: "We are keeping the administrative costs to under 9 per cent of the total expenditure which, as far as I know, is better than any international agency. 'There is no 'them' or 'us' about the CFIC, which makes us different from the traditional aid agency financed only by richer countries. We make use of knowledge from the developing countries. Nearly half our expert help now comes from these countries, for the most part from the two big reservoirs of manpower, India and Sri Lanka."

The fund aims to pool resources of skill, money and training to encourage economic and social progress in the developing Commonwealth. It has no regional representation in general, and that, Mr. Tasker freely admits, has led to two or three disasters with wrong people in the wrong place at the wrong time.

One of its undoubted successes, however, has been the Commonwealth boost for Indian exports—a series of big export promotion projects in which India's Trade Development Authority has been helped by the CFIC to find buyers for a wide variety of Indian manufactures from cotton goods to castings and forgings for engines, cement and steel tubes, motor cycles and mopeds.

The pilot project, a trade fair of Indian manufactured goods specially adapted for the British market, took place at the World Trade Centre in London in October, 1974. It began with an assessment of suitable exports and manu-

facturers' ability to supply them in sufficient quantity. Then a British consultancy was engaged to analyse the demand for the products in buyers for Indian goods. This time the Indian manufacturers, many of whom had made their entry into world export markets through the London venture, were better prepared. Samples from India had been widely distributed and design and quality control adapted to meet customers' requirements.

The New York trade meeting costs the CFIC £105,000 for orders worth \$8.66m (£5.1m) and inquiries worth \$54m, chiefly for engineering products. A fourth meeting for Indian manufacturers and prospective buyers is scheduled for Chicago in August.

Regional approach to big task

to the technical projects, the such which can often be in hard cash, the Commonwealth programme is more a quantity. In at of the Commonwealth countries more than population is aged so the task of their needs, and their hopes with dies, is formidable. programme seeks to and support active ion by young n their countries' ent, stimulating terest through a if activities includ ing, research, ex and awards.

Commonwealth up to date with developments. Because of the varied political complexion of the countries within the Commonwealth, in the main the CYP can respond to what governments ask of it rather than initiate action. It offers technical and financial assistance for establishing and developing national youth programmes, but in no two countries is the method of achieving this likely to be the same. CYP training emphasises the setting up of job creation projects. There is no wide range of jobs waiting to be filled. Most jobs have to be self-created.

In Malaysia, for example, the Government already had a youth programme and a network of youth clubs. CYP was invited to train the youth workers, who are appointed to work at club level. One of these youth clubs, in a rural area of Malaysia, has created its own solution

to its members' lack of schooling. A group of 17 youngsters began the club with the purpose of arranging private tuition for members who had failed to get into state schools because of poor examination results. They persuaded university students to take classes voluntarily, while pupils paid a small fee. The club, begun in 1968, now has more than 260 tutors and some six hundred boys and girls have taken courses there.

Some 70 ex-students have gained university places and continue their involvement in the club, returning in vacations to run classes and mark essays. Up to now the Youth Programme has received a tactical and political course. But last month came the warning from young people themselves that they want more political involvement. In their first meeting, in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, carefully timed to take place before the meeting of Commonwealth heads of government, young leaders from 31 Commonwealth countries gave notice that young people want more involvement in decision-making at all levels, more political education and an all-out attack on unemployment.

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— Oriental Wisdom

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Enquiries may be directed to the Ministry of Development, P.O. Box N-4596, Nassau, Bahamas.



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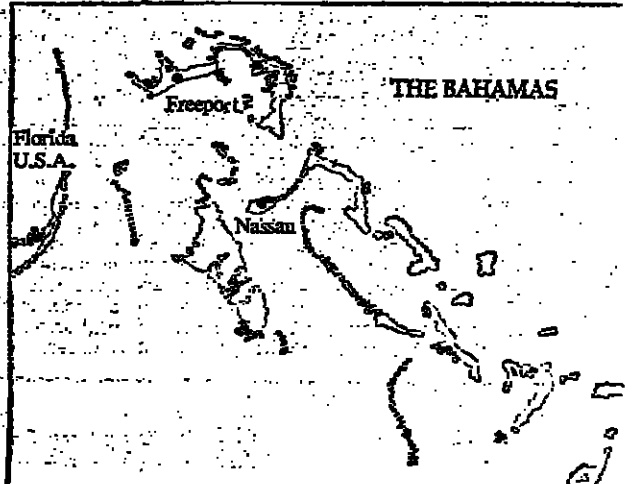
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- (b) whether applicant owns home in The Bahamas or proposes to build or otherwise acquire one, and its location;
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- (d) whether applicant intends to seek employment in The Bahamas;
- (e) what special skills or

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The Bahamas satisfies all of the basic conditions considered by investors to be essential for the success of an international financial centre. These are:

- No income tax, no capital gain tax, no death duties and reasonably low rates of property tax.
- Political and social stability.
- Strict bank secrecy laws.
- Availability of legal and accounting expertise.
- Currency stability.
- Excellent transportation and

communications systems.

There are nearly 300 international banks and trust companies in The Bahamas, and Nassau is second only to London in the amount of Eurodollar transactions carried out. After tourism, finance is The Bahamas' most important economic industry.

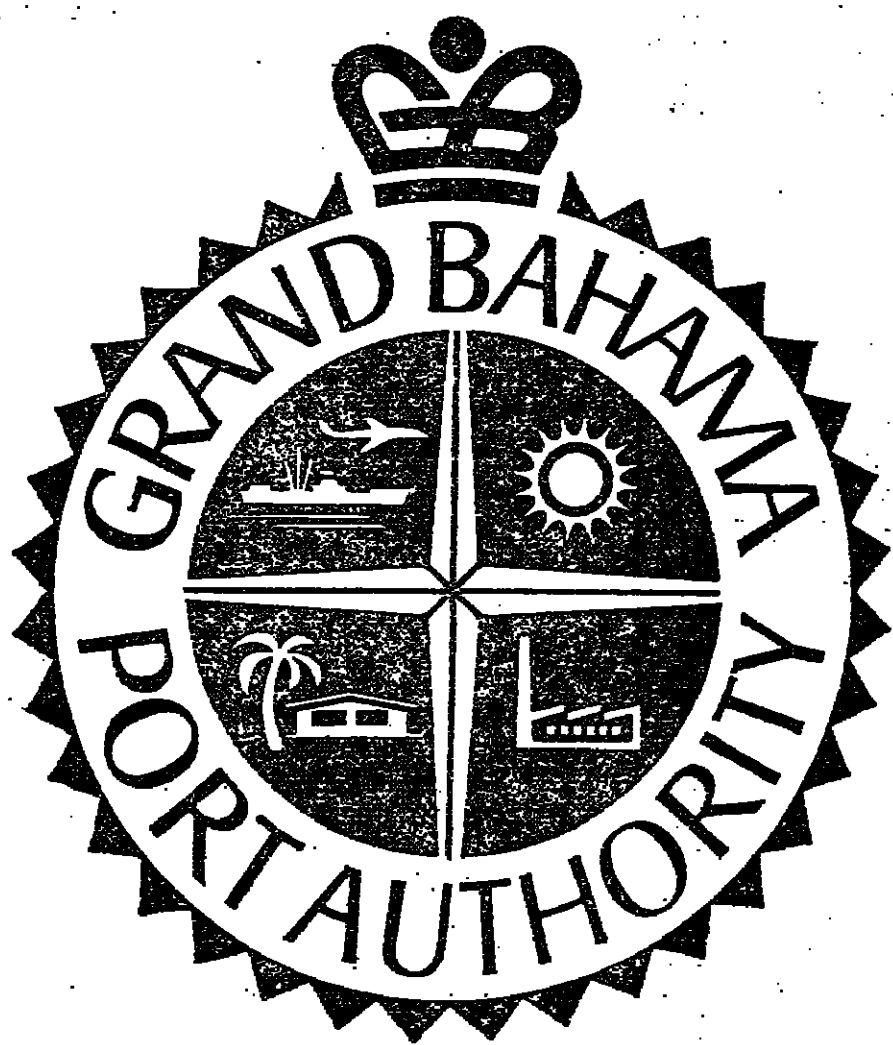
The Central Bank of The Bahamas was established in 1974 to regulate money and credit so as to safeguard the value of the Bahamian dollar.

The Central Bank also supervises and controls the financial institutions operating in The Bahamas, safeguarding the reputation of the financial system and community.

The Bahamas welcomes increased participation in its development by the world financial community.

Enquiries may be directed to The Central Bank of The Bahamas, P.O. Box N-4868, Nassau, Bahamas.

The New Comet in The New Commonwealth Grand Bahama Island



Grand Bahama Port Authority and Associated Companies

Freeport Grand Bahama

54 Fetter Lane London

If the Bahamas are the rich man's paradise, it may surprise you to know that you're rich.

As the prices of European holidays go up, it seems a good time to remind you that a two-week holiday in the Bahamas starts at £275* which includes your air fare and an apartment at the fabulous Cable Beach, Nassau.

Not as cheap as some parts of Europe maybe, but then Europe isn't the Bahamas.

Fill this in and send it to us, or give us a ring. We'll tell you all the things we have to offer, and the prices.

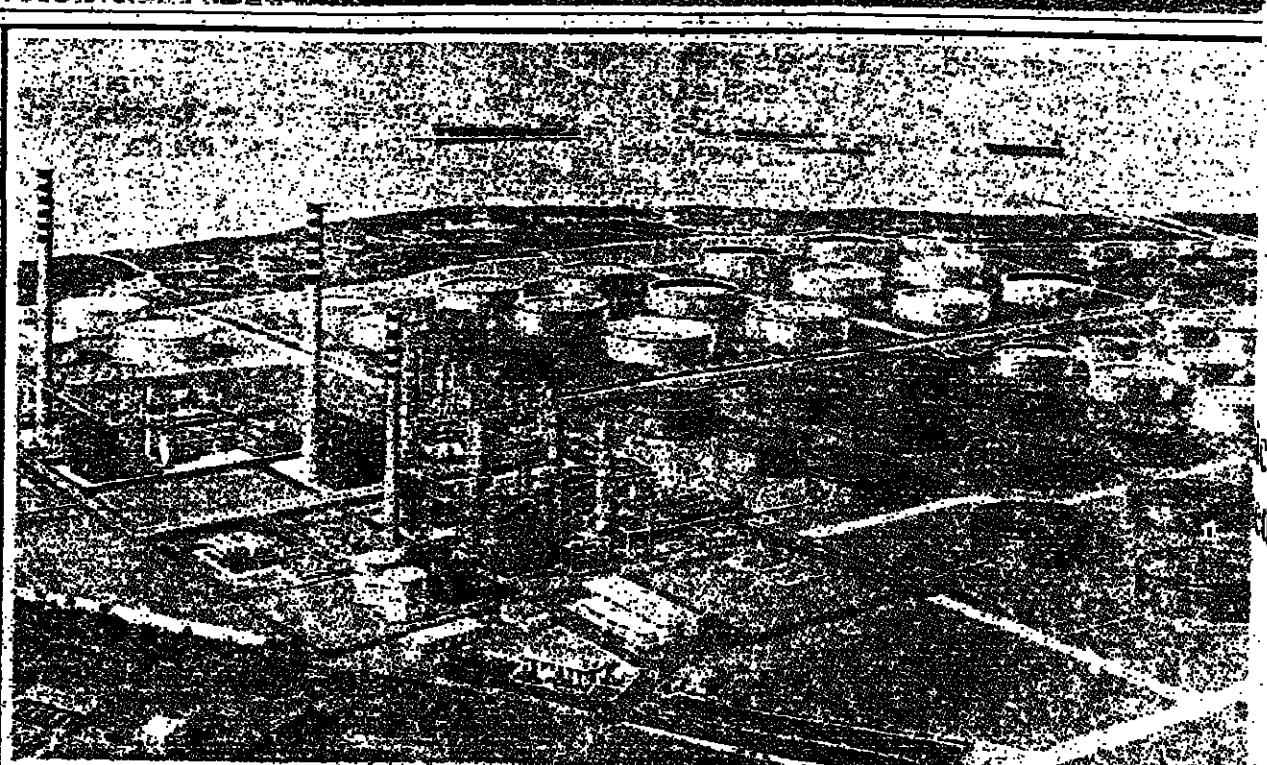
The Bahamas are still the rich man's paradise, but for two weeks you can be a rich man.

Name _____
Address _____

BAHAMAS

The country of 700 islands.

To: Bahamas Tourist Office,
23 Old Bond Street, London W1X 4PQ.
Telephone: 01-629 5238.



Bahamas Oil Refining Company

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